



GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU

SOCIAL SCIENCE

VII – STANDARD

**Untouchability
Inhuman - Crime**

Department of School Education

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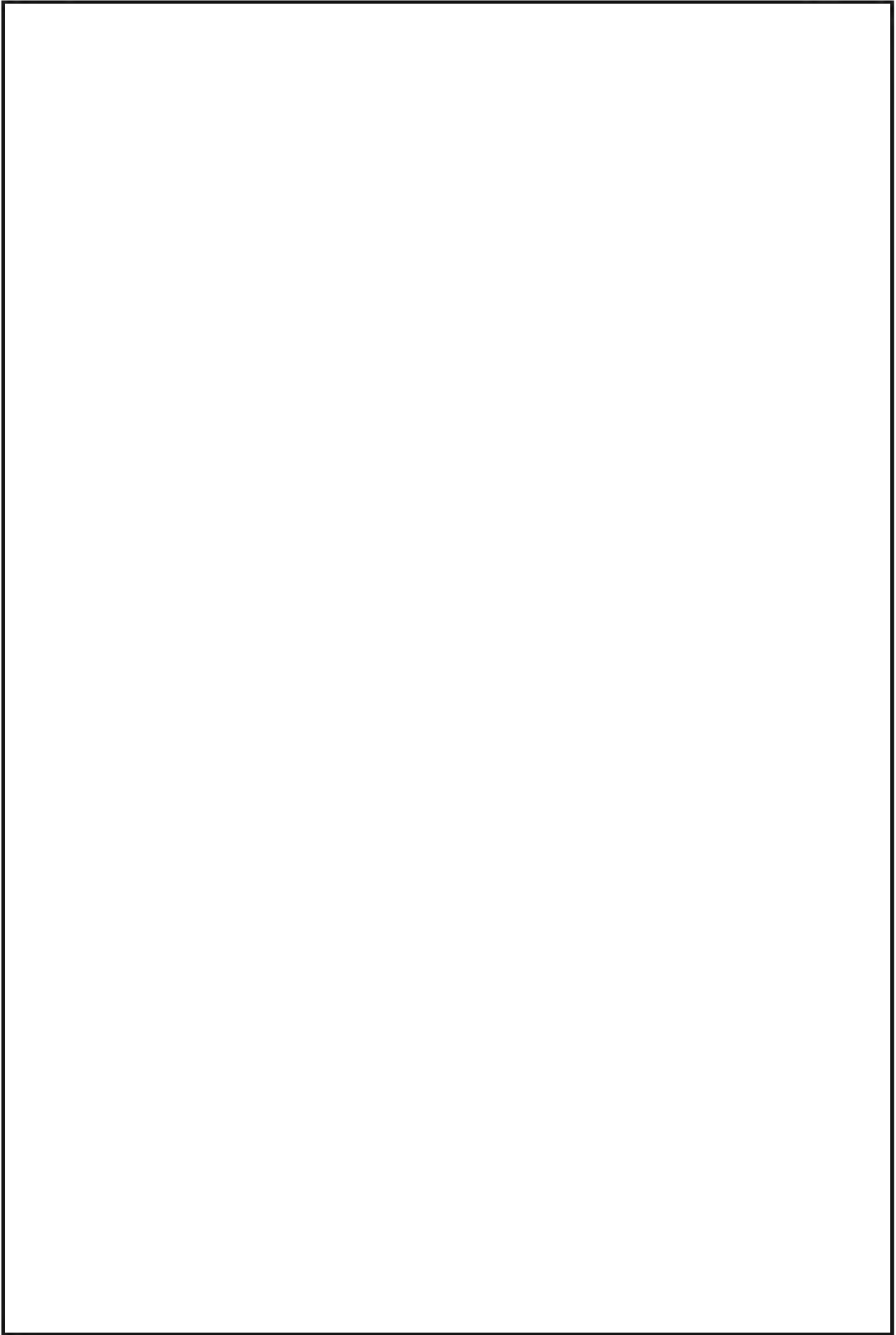
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HISTORY

1. THE NORTH INDIAN KINGDOMS – THE RAJPUTS

The history of various countries is long and complex. Hence to understand history in a very easy and convenient manner, the historians have divided it into different periods such as **The Ancient Period, The Mediaeval Period and The Modern Period.**

The period of history, that you are about to learn is the Medieval period of Indian History. This period lies between the 8th and the 18th century A.D. and is classified as: **The Early Mediaeval period (8th-12th century A.D.) and the Later Mediaeval period (13th-18th century)**

In the forthcoming chapters you will be learning about the historical events that took place during this period in both North and South India. This chapter deals with the Rajputs who belonged to the early mediaeval period.

The Rajput Period (647 A.D- 1200 A.D.)

The Ancient Indian history comes to a close with the end of the rule of Harsha and Pulakesin II. From the death of Harsha to the 12th century, the destiny of India was mostly in the hands of various Rajput dynasties.

Origin of the Rajputs

The origin of the Rajputs is an unsolved mystery. Many scholars have different views about their

origin. Some of the popular theories are as follows:

The Rajputs were the descendants of

- a) Lord Rama – Surya Vamsa or Lord Krishna–Chandra Vamsa,
- b) Ancient Kshatriya families,
- c) Foreigners namely the Sakas, the Hunas, the Kushanas, the Gurjaras and others,
- d) Agnikula theory.

There were nearly 36 Rajput clans. The major clans were

The Pratiharas of Avanti.

The Palas of Bengal.

The Chauhans of Delhi and Ajmer

The Tomars of Delhi

The Rathors of Kanauj

The Guhilas or Sisodiyas of Mewar

The Chandellas of Bundelkhand

The Paramaras of Malwa

The Senas of Bengal

The Solankis of Gujarat.

Struggle for Supremacy

During the Rajput period there were nearly 36 Rajput clans ruling over North India. A few of them were the Pratiharas, Palas, Chauhans, Tomars, Chandelas and Paramaras. There was no strong central

authority. They lacked unity and struggled with one another. They also neglected the frontiers of India giving way for the Muslims to invade India at a later period.

The Pratiharas 8th-11th Century A.D.

The Pratiharas were also known as Gurjara Pratiharas as they belonged to the Gurjara race.

They ruled over northern and western India from the 8th to the 11th century A.D.

Nagabhata I (725–740 A.D.) was the founder of the Pratihara dynasty with **Kanauj** as his capital. He defeated the Arabs of Sind. He also captured Kathiawar, Malwa, Gujarat and several parts of the Rajputana.

Among his successors, **Vatsaraja** and **Nagabhata II** played a vital role in consolidating the empire. **Mihirabhoja** was the most powerful Pratihara king. During his period, the empire extended from Kashmir to Narmada and from Kathiawar to Bihar. He was able to stop the Muslim invasion under Junaid of Sind. **Mahendrapala** (885-908 A.D.) son of Mihirabhoja, was also a powerful ruler. He extended his control over Magadha and north Bengal.

Pratiharas-A bulwark

The Pratiharas stood as a bulwark of India's defence against the aggression of the Muslims from the days of Junaid of Sind (725 A.D.) to that of Mahmud of Ghazni.

Decline of the Pratiharas

Rajyapala was the last Pratihara king. During his period the vast empire was reduced to Kanauj. The Pratihara power began to decline after Mahmud of Ghazni attacked the kingdom in 1018 A.D. After the decline of the Pratiharas, Rathors, Chauhans, Tomars, Chandellas, Paramaras and Palas became independent rulers.

The Palas (8th-12th Century A.D.)

There was complete anarchy in Bengal between 750–760 A.D. The chieftains of Bengal selected Gopala as the King of Bengal and Bihar in order to put an end to anarchy.

Gopala (765-769 A.D.) soon restored order and founded the Pala dynasty. Gopala extended his power over Magadha and the Pala dynasty ruled over northern and eastern India.

Dharmapala (769-815 A.D.) the son of Gopala, succeeded him. He brought Kanauj, Bengal and Bihar under his control and became the master of Northern India after defeating the Pratiharas. He was a staunch Buddhist and founded several monasteries and the famous Vikramasila University. He also renovated the Nalanda University.

Dharmapala's son **Devapala** (815-855 A.D.) who succeeded him kept the Pala territories intact. He also captured Assam and Orissa. His successors were weak. During the reign of **Mahipala** (998-1038 A.D.) the Palas became powerful again.

The Pala dynasty started declining after the death of Mahipala. The last Pala king was **Govinda Pala**. By the middle of the 12th century the Pala kingdom gave way to the rising power of the Senas.

Tripartite Struggle for Kanauj

The Pratiharas of Central India, the Palas of Bengal and the Rashtrakutas of Deccan wanted to establish their supremacy over Kanauj and the fertile Gangetic Valley. Their Tripartite struggle lasted nearly for 200 years and weakened all of them and enabled the Turks to overthrow them.

The Tomars of Delhi

The Tomars were the feudatories of the Pratiharas. They rose to power and founded the city of Delhi in 736 A.D. In 1043 A.D., **Mahipala Tomar** captured Thaneshwar, Hansi and Nagarkot.

The Chauhans captured Delhi in the middle of the 12th century and thus the Tomars became the feudatories of the Chauhans.

The Chauhans of Delhi and Ajmer

The Chauhans who were the feudatories of the Pratiharas declared their independence in the 11th century at Ajmer. In the early part of the 12th century they captured Ujjain from the Paramars of Malwa and Delhi from the Tomars. Thus they shifted their capital to Delhi. The most important ruler of this dynasty was **Prithviraj Chauhan**.

Rathors of Kanauj (1090-1194 A.D.)

There was a lot of confusion after the decline of the Pratiharas. Ultimately, the Rathors established themselves on the throne of Kanauj from 1090 to 1194 A.D. **Jaichand** was the last great ruler of this dynasty. He was killed in the battle of Chandwar in 1194 A.D. by Muhammad of Ghor.

The Chandellas of Bundelkhand

The Chandellas of Bundelkhand established themselves in the 9th century. The Chandella Chief **Yasovarman** had his capital at **Mahoba**.



Kandariya Mahadeva Temple

Kalinjar was their important fort. The Chandellas built a number of beautiful temples at **Khajuraho**, the most famous being the **Kandariya Mahadeva Temple** (1050 A.D.). Qutb-ud-din Aibak defeated, **Paramal** the last Chandella ruler in 1203 A.D.

The Guhilas or Sisodiyas of Mewar

The Rajput ruler **Bapa Rawal** was the founder of the Guhilas or the Sisodiya dynasty with its capital at **Chittor**. During the period of **Rana Ratan Singh** of Mewar, Ala-ud-din

khilji invaded his territory and defeated him in 1307 A.D. Rana Ratan Singh's wife Queen Padmini performed Jauhar. The Sisodiya rulers - **Rana Sangha** and **Maharana Pratap** gave a tough fight to the Mughal rulers of India.

The Paramaras of Malwa

The Paramaras were also the feudatories of Pratiharas. They asserted their independence in the 10th century and their capital was at **Dhara**. **Raja Bhoja** (1018-1069) was the most famous ruler of this period. He constructed a beautiful lake near Bhopal (More than 250 sq. miles). He set up a college at Dhara for the study of Sanskrit Literature. The reign of the Paramaras came to an end with the invasion of Ala-ud-din Khilji.

Nature of the Rajputs

The Rajputs were great warriors and chivalrous by nature. They believed in protecting the women and the weak. The women preferred death to dishonour. They were educated and were highly honoured in society. They took part in public life and wars. Child marriage and polygamy were in practice. Women performed Sati and Jauhar to protect themselves from the hands of the enemies and to avoid dishonour.

Religion

The Rajputs were staunch followers of Hinduism. They also patronized Buddhism and Jainism. It was during their period that the Bhakti Cult started.

Government

The Rajput government was feudal in character. Each kingdom was divided into a large number of Jagirs held by the Jagirdars. The Jagirdars collected revenue from the allocated villages and gave a share of it to the king. They also offered military assistance to their kings.

Contribution of the Rajputs

The Rajputs have contributed remarkably to the development of language, literature, art and architecture of India.

Language and Literature

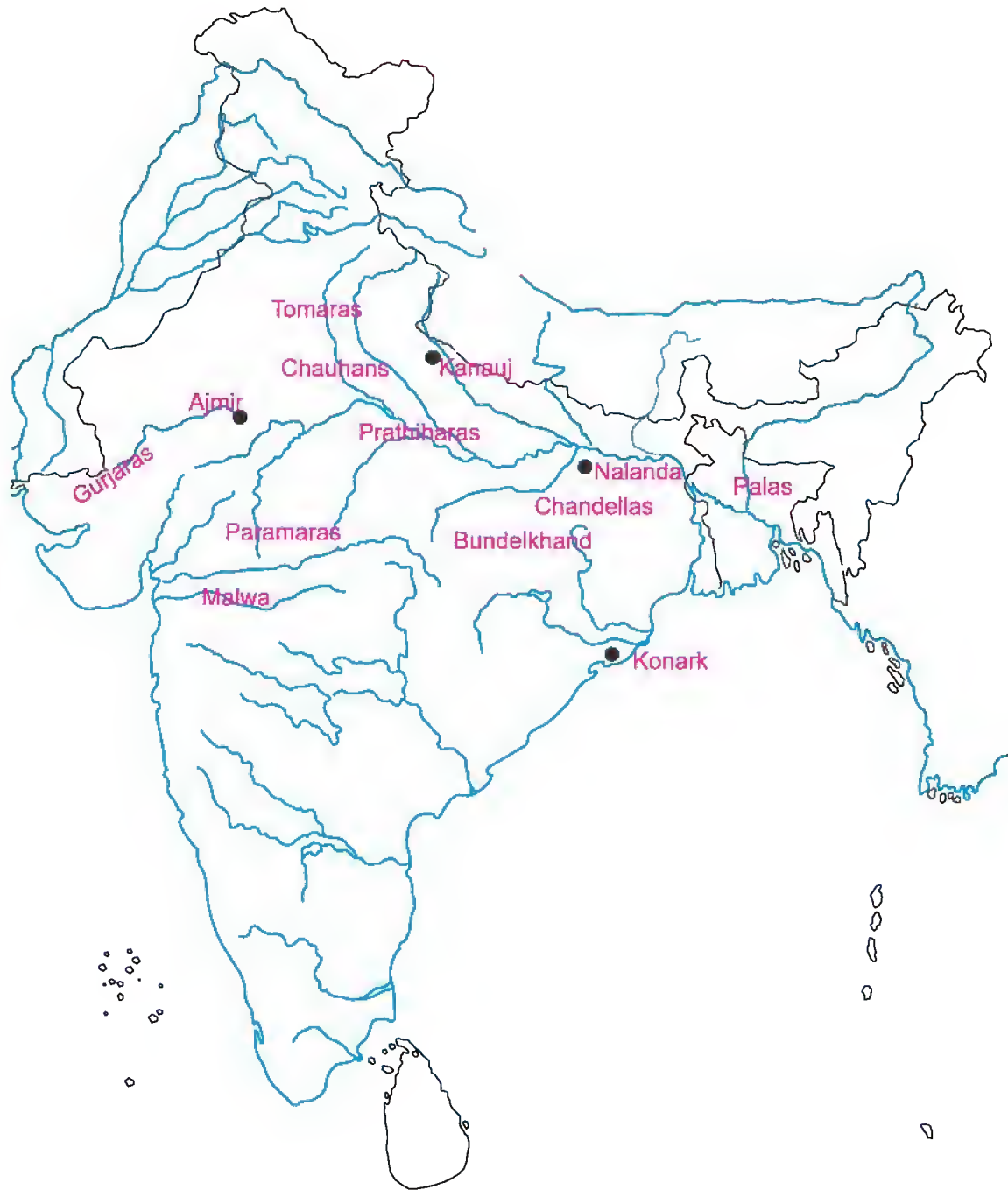
During the Rajput period, regional languages like Marathi, Gujarati and Bengali were well developed. The Bhakti saints and the folk singers played a major role in the development of regional languages.



Lingaraja Temple

Some of the literary works of this period are **Kalhana's Rajatarangini**, **Jayadeva's Gita Govindam**, **Somadeva's Kathasaritasagar**. **Chand Bardai**, the court poet of Prithviraj Chauhan, wrote **Prithviraj Raso** in which he refers to the military exploits of Prithviraj Chauhan. **Bhaskara Charya** wrote **Siddhanta Shiromani** a book on

North Indian Kingdoms



astronomy. **Rajasekhara** was the court poet of Mahendrapala and Mahipala.



Sun Temple Konark

His best known works were **Karpuramanjari** and **Bala Ramayana**.

Art and Architecture

Mural paintings and Miniature paintings became popular during this period.



Udaipur Palace

The **Khajuraho** group of temples, the **Lingaraja Temple** at

Bhubaneswar, the **Sun Temple at Konark** and the **Dilwara Temple at Mount Abu** are the fine specimens of the temple architecture of the Rajputs.



Dilwara Temple

The Khajuraho temples attract tourists from India and abroad. The Palaces at Jaipur and Udaipur and the forts at Jaisalmar, Chittor, Mandu, Jodhpur and Gwalior are fine examples of Rajput architecture.

End of the Rajput Power

During the Rajput period there was no strong military power in India to keep the warring princes in check and to co-ordinate their activities against foreign invasions. This political situation enabled the Turks to establish their control over India.

EXERCISE

1) Choose the correct answer.

1. The Middle Period or the mediaeval period extended from the _____ century.
a) 8th - 12th b) 1-8th c) 18th – Present
2. The founder of the Pratihara dynasty was _____.
a) Mahendrapala b) Mihirabhoja c) Nagabhata I

3. Dharmapala founded the famous University at _____.
a) Nalanda b) Taxila c) Vikramasila
4. The most important ruler of the Chauhan dynasty was _____.
Chauhan
a) Jayapala b) Mahipala c) Prithviraj
5. The capital of the Paramaras was at _____.
a) Delhi b) Malwa c) Dhara

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Pratiharas were also known as _____.
2. Gopala extended his powers over _____.
3. The Nalanda University was renovated by _____.
4. Raja Bhoja constructed a beautiful lake near _____.
5. Bhaskaracharya wrote Siddhanta Shiromani a book on _____.

III) Match the Following.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Tripartite Struggle | Mount Abu |
| 2. Chand Bardai | Kanauj |
| 3. Rajasekara | Prithivi Raja Raso |
| 4. Sun Temple | Karpuramanjari |
| 5. Dilwara Temple | Konark |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. How is the Medieval Period of Indian History classified?
2. Name any four Rajput Clans which ruled over India.
3. Write a note on the Tripartite Struggle.
4. What was the contribution of the Chandellas to temple architecture?
5. Who was the founder of Sisodiya dynasty? Where was its capital?

V) Answer in detail.

1. Write a detailed account on the origin of the Rajputs and their struggle for supremacy.
2. What were the contributions of the Rajputs in various fields?

VI) Things to do.

1. Mark on the outline map of India the following places:
Ajmer, Nalanda, Kanauj, Bundelkhand, Delhi.
2. Enact a skit on the theme- 'United we stand and divided we fall' keeping in mind the political conditions during the Rajput Period.

2. THE KINGDOMS OF THE DECCAN

The southern part of India is called the Deccan or the Dakshinapatha. The Deccan was separated from Northern India by the Vindhya and Satpura mountains, the Narmada and Tapti and the dense forests. Hence, the southern region was not affected much by the historical happenings in North India. The medieval period witnessed the rise of the Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas in the Deccan. With the decline of the Chalukyas their feudatories namely the Yadavas, Kakatiyas and Hoysalas asserted their independence. This period also saw the extension of the Delhi Sultanate namely the Khiljis and the Tughluqs into South India.

The Chalukyas (6th A.D. - 12th century A.D.)

The Chalukyas were a dominant power in the Deccan. Their period is divided as follows: the Early Western Chalukyas - 6th-8th century A.D., the Later Western Chalukyas 10th-12th century A.D. and the Eastern Chalukyas-7th-12th century A.D.

Early Western Chalukyas (6th-8th century A.D.)

The Chalukyas rose to power in Karnataka in the 6th century A.D. Their capital was **Vatapi**, modern Badami in the Bijapur district. The Chalukya power had a humble beginning under Jayasimha and Ramaraya. **Pulakesin-I** (543-566.A.D) was the real founder of the

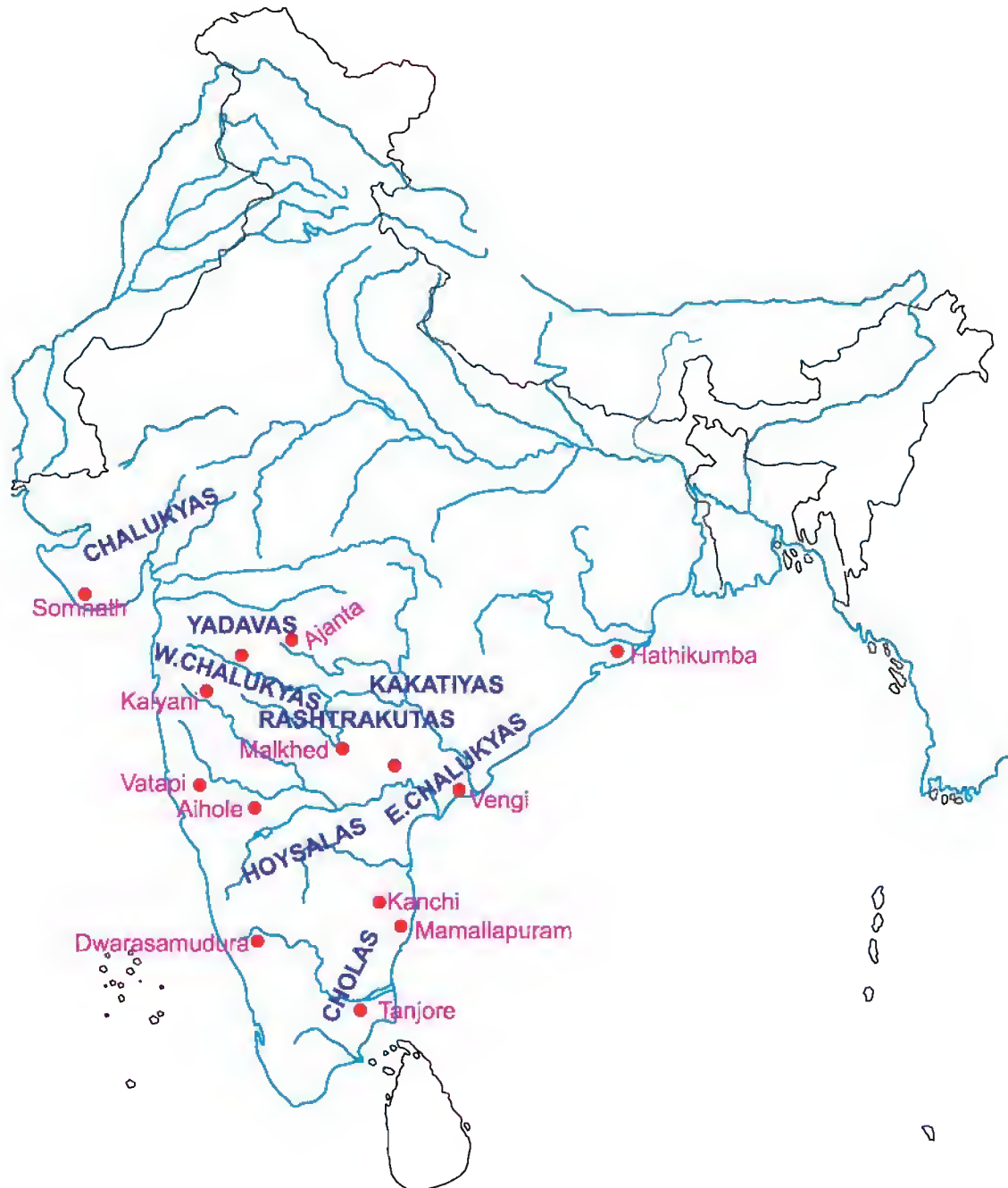
Early Western Chalukyas. **Pulakesin II** (610-642 A.D.) was the greatest ruler of this dynasty. He defeated Gangas, Malavas and Gurjaras. He successfully opposed Harsha's attack on the north and defeated him in 637 A.D. In the south he was constantly struggling with the Pallavas. Pulakesin II defeated the Pallava King Mahendra Varma I after which he crossed the Cauvery and made friendly alliances with the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas. In 642.A.D., Narasimha Varman I invaded the Chalukya kingdom. Pulakesin II lost his life during the war.

Vikramaditya-I, Vijayaditya and Vikramaditya-II were the other important rulers of this dynasty. They had to struggle with the Pallavas and the Rashtrakutas. Dantidurga, founder of the Rashtrakuta Empire overthrew **Kirtivarman-II**, the last of the Chalukya Kings of Badami. The Chalukyas sank into obscurity for well over two centuries.

Later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani (10th-12th century A.D)

The Chalukyas rose to power again at Kalyani during the second half of the 10th Century and continued to rule till the end of the 12th Century A.D. The founder of this dynasty was **Tailapa-II** (973-997.A.D.). The important rulers of this dynasty were **Someshwara-II, Jayasimha-II** and **Vikramaditya-VI.**

Deccan Kingdoms



Tailapa-III (1150- 1163 A.D.) was the last ruler of this dynasty. After 1190 A.D. the feudatories of the Chalukyas such as Yadavas of Devagiri, Kakatiyas of Warangal and Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra asserted their independence. Thus the empire of Kalyani was split up into three Kingdoms.

Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi (7th-12th century A.D)

Vishnu Vardhana, a brother of Pulakesin-II, was the founder of the Eastern Chalukya Empire of Vengi. The Eastern Chalukyas outlived the main Badami dynasty by many generations. This period saw the development of Telugu culture, literature and art. The Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi had matrimonial alliance with the later Imperial Cholas. One of their descendants namely **Kulothunga Chola** (1070-1122 A.D.) was enthroned as a Chola ruler. He merged the Chalukya kingdom with the Chola Empire.

Contributions of the Chalukyas

The Chalukya kings were the followers of Hinduism. They also patronized Jainism. **Ravikirti**, the court poet of Pulakesin-II who composed the **Aihole Inscription** was a Jain. The Chalukyas were great patrons of architecture. They had built around 70 Vishnu temples in Aihole. Hence Aihole has been called the "**cradle of Indian Temple architecture**". Other important temples of this period are the **Virupaksha temple at Pattadakal** and the group of temples at Badami.

The Virupaksha temple is built on the model of the Kailasanatha temple at Kancheepuram.



Temple at Aihole



Pattadakal group of Temples

The Rashtrakutas (8th-10th century A.D.)

The period of the Rashtrakuta ascendancy (753-975 A.D.) constitutes perhaps the most brilliant chapter in the history of the Deccan. The Rashtrakutas were the descendants of the Rathors of the North. The term "Rashtrakutas" means designated officers-in-charge of territorial divisions called Rashtras. The members of the family were district officers under the early Chalukyas of Badami. Kannada was the mother tongue of the Rashtrakutas.

The greatness of the Rashtrakutas started with **Dantidurga**. He occupied Ellora in 742 AD and became a feudatory of Kirtivarman of Badami. He captured Maharastra, Gujarat and most of the districts of central and northern Madhya Pradesh. He subjugated the Cholas of Srisailam country (Kurnool) and then besieged Kanchi in 750 A.D. He entered into matrimonial alliance with Pallavamalla of Kanchi. He gave his daughter Reva in marriage to Pallavamalla. After strengthening his power, Dantidurga attacked his suzerain Kirtivarman-II and proclaimed himself the paramount ruler of the Deccan 753 A.D. Rashtrakuta territory extended around Nasik in the Northern Deccan with **Malkhed** as its capital.

Dantidurga died in 756 A.D. and was succeeded by his uncle **Krishna-I** (756-775 A.D.). He made Silharas as his feudatory. He also invaded Gangavadi. Krishna-I built the magnificent Kailasanatha rock cut temple at Ellora. **Govinda-II** (775- 780 A.D.), the son of Krishna I invaded the kingdom of Vengi and entered into alliances with Gangavadi, Kanchi, Vengi and Malwa.

Dhurva (780-792 A.D.) who succeeded Govinda-II, was an able ruler. He annexed Malwa and made Chakrayudha of Kanauj to accept his overlordship. He defeated the Pallava ruler Dantivarman. The king of Ceylon also accepted his suzerainty. He defeated Vijayaditya-II of Vengi and supported

Bhima, the half brother of Vijayaditya-II. Thus the Rashtrakuta power became invincible during his time.

Govinda-III (792 – 814 A.D.) was succeeded by his fourteen year old son **Amogha Varsha-I** (814-880A.D.). His cousin Karkka suppressed the revolts of Vijayaditya-II of Vengi and Ganga Rajamalla-I. Later he defeated the Chalukyas and captured Vengi. **Krishna-III** (936–968 A.D.) was the next famous ruler. He defeated the Cholas at Takkolam and captured Tanjore. He went as far as Rameshwaram. **Karka-II** (972-973.A.D.), the last ruler of the Rashtrakutas was defeated by Tailapa-II the Chalukya ruler of Kalyani. This marked the downfall of the Rashtrakutas.

Significance of the Rashtrakutas

Rashtrakuta rulers Dhurva, Govinda-III and Indra III carried their victorious arms into the heart of North India. By inflicting severe defeats upon its rulers, they changed the whole course of the history of that region. Their South Indian conquests were equally remarkable. Krishna-III advanced as far as Rameshwaram. The Rashtrakutas subjugated the Palas, Pratihara, Eastern Chalukyas and the Cholas.

Contributions

The Rashtrakutas were great patrons of art and architecture. Krishna-I built the famous Kailasanathar temple at Ellora. The Elephanta caves near Mumbai were

completed by the Rashtrakutas. **Amoghavarsha** was a great patron of literature. He wrote **Kaviraja Marga** in the Kannada language. His teacher **Jinasena** wrote **Parsavaudaya**, a biography of Parsava.

The Hoysalas of Dwarasamudram (11th - 14th Century A.D.)

The Hoysalas were originally feudatories of the later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani. **Vinayaditya** (1006 -1022 A.D.) carved out a petty principality of Mysore and ruled over it with **Sosavir** as his capital. **Vishnuvardhana** was the first distinguished ruler of Vinayaditya's family. He shifted his capital to **Dwarasamudra**. He captured Gangavadi from Kulothunga Chola.

Gangavadi served as a buffer state between the Chalukyas and the Chola Empire. The next important ruler **Vira Ballala-II** (1173-1220 A.D.) defeated Billama VI of the Yadava Dynasty. He asserted the independence of the Hoysalas.

Narasimhan-II (1220-1235 A.D.) lost the territory between Krishna and Tungabhadra to Singhana, a Yadava ruler. But he defeated Maravarman Sundara Pandya and restored Rajaraja-III to the Chola throne and he erected the pillar of victory at Rameshwaram.

Ballala III (1291-1342 A.D) was the last great ruler of this dynasty. In 1310 A.D. he was defeated by Malik Kafur. He struggled hard against the Turkish garrison. He fell a victim to the Sultans of Madurai in 1342 A.D.

His son **Ballala IV** continued his struggle with the Muslims. With his death the Hoysala Kingdom came to end.

Contributions

The Hoysalas paved the way for the rise of Mysore into a big Kingdom. The Hoysalas were great patrons of art, architecture and literature. They constructed a number of temples at Dwarasamudra and Belur. Scenes from Ramayana and Mahabharata were depicted in those temples. Hoysalas encouraged Kannada literature. **Nayachandra**, **Kanti**, **Raghavanka** and **Nemichandra** were the great writers of this period.

The Kakatiyas of Warangal (12th- 14th Century A.D.)

The Kakatiyas were the feudatories of the Later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani. **Prola-II** (1110 -1158 A.D.) the Kakatiya ruler captured the territory between the Krishna and the Godavari from the Chalukyas and ruled over it with **Hanumakonda** as his capital. His son **Prataparudra-I** (1158-1196.A.D.) shifted the capital to Warangal. The next remarkable ruler was **Ganapathi** (1199-1261.A.D.). He captured territories upto Kanchi from the Cholas. He invaded Kalinga and Western Andhra. Ganapati was succeeded by his daughter **Rudrambha** (1261-1291.A.D.). Peace and prosperity prevailed in the country during her reign.

She abdicated the throne in favour of her grandson **Pratabarudha-II** (1291-1326 A.D.). During his rule Malik Kafur invaded Warangal in 1309 A.D. After offering a stiff resistance. Prataparudra-II yielded and paid him an immense booty.

Ulugh Khan, the son of Ghias-ud-din Tughluq captured Warangal in 1323 A.D. and sent Prataparudra II to Delhi. His successors continued their struggle with the rulers of the Tughluq dynasty. In 1327 A.D. Mohammad-bin-Tughluq captured Warangal. **Vinayakadeva** the last nominal ruler of this dynasty was put to death by Muhammad Shah I, the Bahmani Sultan in 1362 A.D. After his death, the Kakatiya dynasty came to an end.

The famous **Kohinoor Diamond** which was unearthed in Kollur on the banks of the Krishna river belonged to the Kakatiyas.

Contributions

The Kakatiyas encouraged literature, art and architecture. The thousand Pillar temple at Hanumakonda stands as an everlasting contribution to the Kakatiyas.



The Thousand Pillar temple at Hanumakonda

THE YADAVAS OF DEVAGIRI (12th -14th Century A.D.)

The Yadavas of Devagiri claimed their descent from the epic hero Lord Krishna. They were known as Sevunas because they ruled over Sevuna, the region from Nasik to Devagiri(Daulatabad). Their ancestors were the vassals of the Rashtrakutas and the Later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani.

Bhillama-V (1175-1190 A.D.) the Yadava ruler took advantage of the declining power of the Western Chalukyas of Kalyani, defeated Somesvara-IV and declared his independence. He also came into conflict with Vira Ballala-II (1173-1220 A.D.), a Hoysala ruler.

In the Battle of Lakkundi, Bhillama-V lost his life. Bhillama-V was succeeded by his son **Jaitrapala** (1191-1210 A.D.) who defeated Kalachuris, Gurjaras and Kakatiyas. Jaitrapala was succeeded by his son **Singhana** (1210-1247 A.D.) who defeated Mahadeva, a Kakatiya ruler. Singhana was the most distinguished ruler of this dynasty. He defeated Vira Ballala-II the Hoysala ruler and extended his dominion beyond the River Krishna. He invaded Gujarat many a time. He annexed Kolhapur which belonged to Silahara dynasty.

Singhana was succeeded by his grandson **Krishna** (1247-1260 A.D). He was succeeded by his brother **Mahadeva** (1260-1271 A.D) who annexed north Konkan and put an end to the Silhara dynasty. He also

defeated the Kakatayas and the Hoysalas.

Ramachandra Deva (1271-1309 A.D.) was the last great ruler of this dynasty. Ala-ud-din-Khilji defeated him and made him as a vassal of the Delhi Sultanate. **Sankara Deva** (1309 – 1312 A.D.) the son and successor of Ramachandra Deva failed to pay his arrears. So, Malik Kafur defeated and killed him in 1312 A.D. Harapala, brother-in-law of Sankara Deva raised the flag against the Khilji. Mubarak, son of Ala-ud-din Khilji defeated and killed Harapala. Thus the Yadava dynasty came to an end.

Contribution of the Yadavas

The **Devagiri fort** was built during the reign of the Yadavas. It was one of the strongest forts in India. The Delhi Sultans later added a Juma Masjid and Chand Minar inside it. The Yadavas also patronized the study of science and astronomy.

End of the Deccan Kingdoms

The constant struggle among the rulers of the Deccan kingdoms weakened their rule. Further the attacks on them by the Sultans of Delhi ever since the rule of Ala-ud-din Khilji led to their decline.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the best answer.

1. The Virupaksha temple is built on the model of the _____.
a) Kailasanatha b) Brihadeeswara c) Hoysaleswara
2. The Rashtrakuta power became invincible during the time of _____.
a) Dandidurga b) Govinda c) Dhurva
3. Vishnuvardhana the Hoysala ruler shifted his capital from Sasovir to _____.
a) Dwarasamudra b) Warangal c) Devagiri
4. The Kakatiya dynasty came to an end with the death of _____.
a) Prataparudra- II b) Vinayakadeva c) Rudramba
5. The most distinguished Yadava ruler was _____.
a) Jaitrapala b) Singhana c) Krishna

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The greatest king of the Early Western Chalukyas was _____.
2. Kulothunga Chola merged the Chalukyan Kingdom with the _____ Empire.
3. The descendants of the Rathors of the North were the _____.
4. Krishna I built the _____ temple at Ellora.
5. Ballala III was the last great ruler of _____ dynasty.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Pulikesin II | Devagiri |
| 2. Virupaksha Temple | Dwarasamudram |
| 3. Hoysalas | Warangal |
| 4. Kakatiyas | Early Western Chalukyas |
| 5. Yadavas | Pattadakal |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What separated Deccan from North India?
2. What happened to the feudatories of the Later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani after 1190 A.D.?
3. Write a short note on Dhurva, the Rashtrakuta ruler?
4. What do you know about the architecture of the Hoysala period?
5. What led to the end of Deccan Kingdom?

V) Answer the following in Detail.

1. When did the Chalukyas rule over the Deccan? Write about the early western Chalukyas in detail.
2. Give a detailed account of Dantidurga, the Rastrakuta ruler?

Things to do.

On the outline map of India mark the following places.

Vatapi, Vengi, Kalyani, Dwarasamudram, Malkhed, Aihole, Ellora, Warangal

3. THE SOUTH INDIAN KINGDOMS

The ancient Tamilaham was divided into three political units under the Cheras, Cholas and the Pandyas. Their period of existence is known as the Sangam Age. The Kalabhras who rose to power during this period ruled nearly for three centuries from 300-600 A.D. In this chapter we will study in detail about the Later Pallava dynasty, Imperial Cholas and the Pandyas.

THE PALLAVAS Political History

There is a controversy over the origin of the pallavas. Some of the views are—they were of Persian origin or the feudatories of the Satavahanas or the natives of Tondaimandalam. There were two branches of Pallavas namely, the early and later Pallavas.

LATER PALLAVAS (570-903 A.D.)

Simhavishnu was the first ruler of the later Pallava dynasty. He destroyed the Kalabhras and firmly established the Pallava rule in Tondaimandalam with his capital at **Kanchi**. He seized the regions of the Cholas. His kingdom extended from Andhra Kingdom, Vishnukundin up to the river Cauvery. He assumed the title 'Avanisimha' or the 'Lion of the Earth'.

The other great Pallava rulers of this period were **Mahendra Varman-I**, **Narasimhavarman-I** and **Narasimhavaraman-II**.

MAHENDRAVARMAN-I (600 – 630 A.D.)

Mahendra Varman I was the son of Simhavishnu. Conflicts arose between the Chalukyas and the Pallavas during this period. Pulakesin-II defeated him and captured the northern parts of the Pallava Kingdom.

Though a follower of Jainism, he embraced Saivism due to Saint Appar's influence. He was a versatile scholar. He took up several titles for his excellence in building, painting and music. The cave temples which he excavated are still found at the Mandagapattu, Pallavaram, Mamandur, Mahendravadi, Dalavanur, Tiruchirapalli and Siyamangalam. He constructed the cities of Mahendramangalam and Mahendravadi.

NARASIMHAVARMAN-I (630-668 A.D.)

Narasimhavarman-I was the first son of Mahendrarvarman I. He was known as Mamalla which means **a great wrestler**. He assumed the title Vatapi Kondan for destroying the Chalukya capital Vatapi. He sent two expeditions to Ceylon, to restore his friend Manavarman to the throne of Ceylon. During his period Hieun Tsang visited the Pallava capital Kanchipuram. Narasimhavarman was a great builder. The monolithic rathas at Mamallapuram stand testimony to his architectural skill.

The ancient Tamilaham was divided into three political units under the Cheras, Cholas and the Pandyas. Their period of existence



Kailasanathar Temple-Kanchi



A Pallava Coin

RAJASIMHA OR NARASIMHAVARMAN-II (691-728 A.D.)

Narasimhavarman II, the son of Parameswaran I was one of the most famous rulers of the Pallavas. His reign was marked by peace and prosperity. He built several fine temples including the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi, the Shore temple at Mamallapuram and the Talagirisvara temple at Panamalai. The famous Sanskrit scholar. Dandin author of Dandialankaram (Sanskrit Grammar work) spent many years in his court. Trade relations were established even with China.

Parameswaran-II (728-731 A.D.), the son of Narasimhavarman II came to power in 728 A.D. He was defeated by the Chalukya ruler Vikramaditya II. He died in a battle with the Gangas. The Simhavishnu line of rule came to an end with the death of Parameswaram-II as his son did not succeed him.

Nandivarman-II Pallavamalla (731-796 A.D.), the son of Simhavishnu's brother Hiranyavarman, who was chosen by the Pallava ministers, the members of ghatika (college of learning) and the common people succeeded Parameswaran-II. **Nandivarman II** was a worshipper of Vishnu. He built the Vaikunta Perumal temple at Kanchi. The great Vaishnava Saint Thirumangai Alwar was his contemporary.

Decline of the Pallavas

The successors of Narasimha varma-II were not very strong and powerful. They had to face Pandya aggressions. The last Pallava ruler **Aparajitha** (885-903 A.D.) was defeated by Aditya, a Chola ruler. The Pallava rule at Tondaimandalam came to an end with his downfall.

Administration of the Pallavas

The Pallavas had a well organized system of administration. The Pallava region was divided into four divisions namely the Rashtras or Mandalams, Vishayas or Kottams, Nadus and Urs. The King was the head of the Central administration.

He was assisted by Ministers and Secretaries. There were civil and criminal courts.

The village was the lowest unit of administration. The Uravai or the village Assemblies were in charge of the village Administration. Various variyams played an important role in taking care of the needs in the villages. There were 20 variams like the Erivariyam, Thottavariyam, and Kovilvariya etc.

Contributions of the Pallavas Literature

The Pallavas were great patrons of learning. Mahendra Varman-I wrote Mattavilasa prahasana and Bhagavadvigam. Bharavi wrote Kiratharjuniyam. Avanti Sundari Kathasara was written by Dandin. The works of Alvars and Nayanmars belong to this period. Nandi Kalambhagam and Perundevanar's Bharatavenba were the other books which belonged to this period.

Pallava art and architecture

The Pallavas architecture began the Dravidian style of temple architecture. Its development can be seen in four styles. The first style was the Rock cut temples which was introduced by Mahendravarman I.



Monolithic Rathas- Mamallapuram

These style of temples were excavated at places like Mahendravadi, Mammandur, Dalavanur, Thiruchirappali, Siyamangalam, Thirukazhundram, etc.

The second style is represented by the Monolithic rathas and mandapas found at Mamallapuram. The third style is the structural temple in the Rajasimha style. Eg. Kailsanatha temple at Kanchi, the Shore temple at Mamallapuram, etc. The last style is also the Structural temples continued by the later Pallavas. Eg. Vaikundaperumal temple, the Muktheeswara temple, etc.

The Pallava rulers also paid considerable attention to the fine arts of music and painting. Mahendra Varman assumed the title of Sankiranajati for his mastery in music and the title Chittirakarapuli for his skill in painting. Exquisite paintings of the Pallavas are found in the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi.

Imperial Cholas

The Cholas were an antique ruling family. References to the Cholas are made in the Mahabharata, in the inscriptions of Asoka and in the works of Megasthenese and Ptolemy.

During the Sangam age, the Cholas ruled Tiruchi and Tanjore region. Their capital was Uraiyur. Tiger was their emblem. Their greatest ruler was Karikala. He built Kallanai across the river Cauvery

near Tiruchi. The Chola rule declined as they became a feudatory of Uraiyur.

Later Cholas

In the middle of the ninth century, the Cholas emerged to power. They were known as Later Cholas. **Vijayalaya** (850-871 A.D.) captured Tanjore from Muttaraiyar, who was one of the feudatories of the Pallavas and thus laid the foundation for the establishment of the Later Cholas. Their capital was **Tanjore**. As their kingdom extended to a major portion of South India and overseas into Sri Lanka and Kadaram (including Sumatra and Malaya) they were also called as Imperial Cholas.

Aditya-I (871-907 A.D.) and **Parantaka-I** (907-955 A.D.) further extended the Chola Empire. Aditya-I, son of Vijayalaya became the ruler of Tondai Mandalam as well as Chola Mandalam. He defeated Gangas and Kongu country. Parantaka-I, son of Aditya-I defeated the Pandya ruler and took up the title-Maduraikondan. He was defeated by the Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna-III in the battle of Takkolam. Parantaka died in 955 A.D.

Successors of Parantaka-I

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Gandaraditya | 949 -957 A.D. |
| 2. Arinjaya | 56- 957 A.D. |
| 3. Parantaka-II | 956 - 973 A.D. |
| 4. Aditya | 956-966 A.D. |
| 5. Uttama Chola | 965-985 A.D. |

Rajaraja-I (985-1014 A.D.)

Rajaraja-I was the most powerful ruler of the Chola Empire. He was a great conqueror. He defeated the Cheras, Pandiyas and the Chalukyas. He defeated Mahinda-V of Ceylon who shifted the capital to Polonnaruva from Anuradhapuram where Rajaraja built a Siva Temple. He even conquered Maldives. Thus the power of Cholas extended beyond South India.

He defeated the Chera ruler Bhaskaravarman at Kandalursalai and Satyasraya, ruler of Kalyani and restored the throne of Vengi to Sakthivarman. He gave his daughter in marriage to Vimaladitya, brother of Sakthivarman. He captured Gangavadi, Adigaipadi, Nolambapadi in the Mysore region and Raichur Doab.

Rajaraja-I assumed the titles Mummudi Chola, Jayamkondan and Sivapadasekara. He was a follower of Saivism. Devaram was collected and codified only during his period. He constructed the Brahadeeswara Temple at Tanjore in 1010 A.D. He died in 1014 A.D.

Varipotthagam

The Varipotthagam was a book containing all revenue records. During Rajaraja's reign a revenue survey was undertaken in 1001 A.D. by Senathipati Kuravan, a revenue officer.

Rajendran-I (1012 – 1044 A.D.)

Rajendran-I further expanded and consolidated the empire

inherited from his father Rajaraja-I. He captured Ildaidurainadu (Raichur Doab), Vanavasi (Kadamba capital), Kollipakkai (areas in Hyderabad) and Mannai Kadakkam (Malkhed).



Brahadeeswara Temple - Tanjore

He conquered the whole of Ceylon (Ilamandalam). He also defeated the Pandyas, the Cheras and the Western Chalukyas.

He defeated Mahipala of Bengal and in memory of his expedition, he founded the city 'Gangaikonda Cholapuram'. His greatest achievement was his conquest of Srivijaya, Kadaram and the places between the Nicobar Islands and the Malaya Peninsula. He earned the titles Gangaikondan, Panditha Cholan and Kadaram Kondan. The Chola Empire reached its zenith of glory under Rajendra I.

Immediate successors of Rajendra-I

Rajadhiraja I	1018- 1054 A.D.
Rajendra II	1056- 1064 A.D.
Rajamahendra	1060- 1063 A.D.
Virarajendra	1063-1070 A.D.
Adirajendra	1067- 1070 A.D.

Kulottunga-I (1071- 1122 A.D.)

Kulottunga-I who was born to

Ammangadevi, the daughter of Rajendra-I and Rajaraja of Vengi started the Chalukya Chola line of rulers. He united Vengi Kingdom with the Chola Empire.

He defeated the Western Chalukyas. He also captured Kalinga. During his reign Srilanka declared its independence. He had very close relationship with Srivijaya and sent trade missions to their land in 1077 A.D.

Kulottunga-I was a great administrator. He measured the lands and regulated land revenue. As he removed excise duties he was called as 'Sungam Thavirtha Cholan'. He patronized great literary scholars like **Jayamkondan**, **Ottakoothar**, **Pugazhendi** and **Kambar**.

Disintegration of the Cholas

The Chola Empire began to disintegrate due to the rise of feudatories like the Kadavarayas and the emergence of the Pandya Empire. Rajendra-III (1246-1279 A.D.) was the last Chola ruler. The Chola Kingdom was annexed to the Pandya Empire with the defeat of Rajendra-III by Jatavarman Sundarapandya-II.

Chola Administration

The Cholas set up a highly efficient system of administration. The empire was divided into provinces called Mandalams. The Mandalams were further divided into Kottams, Districts called Nadu or Valanadu and Villages called Urs.

The Utharamerur inscription of

Parantaka-I gives a detailed account of the village administration. Each village had a village Assembly called Ur or Sabha, which looked after the administration of the village.

The members of the village Assembly were elected by the **Kudavolai System**. The names of the eligible persons were written on palm leaves and put into a pot. A boy or a girl would pick up thirty names. The chosen persons were declared elected.

There were Variyams such as Samvatsara Variyam, Erivariyam, Thotta variyam, Pancha variyam, Ponvariya and Puravuvu variyam to carry out the different functions of the village. The members were called as Variyaperumakkal. The number of Variyams and members varied from village to village.

Socio-Economic Conditions

There were many castes and sub-castes in the Chola society. The practice of Sati and Devadasi system were prevalent. The women were in the habit of saving money called 'Sirupadu'.

The weaving industry and metal works were developed. Guilds were prevalent. Commercial contacts were established with China, Sumatra, Java and Arabia.

Religion and Education

The Chola kings were patrons of Saivism. They were tolerant towards other religions like Vaishavism and Buddhism. Temples and Matts were

the centres of learning. Details about these learning centres are found in the inscriptions at Ennayiram, Thirumukkudal and Thirubuvanam.

Literature

The development of Tamil literature reached its zenith during the Chola period. The two master pieces of this age are the **Ramayana** composed by **Kambar** and the **Periyapuranam** or **Thiruttondarpuranam** by **Sekizhar**. **Nambiandar Nambi** compiled **Panniruthirumarai**, Saivite works. **Muvarula**, **Kulothunga Pillai Tamil**, **Thakayakkaparani** were written by **Ottakuthar**. Jeyankondar wrote **Kalingathuparani**. Commentators like **Ilampuranar**, **Nachinarkiniyar** and **Parimelazhar** belonged to this period.

Art and Architecture

The Dravidian style of art and architecture reached its perfection under the Cholas. The chief feature of the Chola Temples is the Vimana. More than seventy specimens are found in the regions between the Lower Krishna and the Gulf of Mannar. Thiruchirappalli, Srirangam, Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Chidambaram, Thiruvannamalai, Trivandrum, Suchindram and Udupi are the chief centers of Chola art.

The Early Chola architecture was known for its simplicity. The **Vijayalaya Choleswaram** at **Narttamalai** and **Aivarkoil** at **Kodumbalur** belong to this period.

The Middle Chola architecture was more imposing. The finest examples are the Brahadeeswara Temple at Tanjore and Siva temple at Gangaikonda Cholapuram.

The height of the Vimana of Brahadeeswara temple rises to nearly 216 ft. over the Garbagraha. It has 13 tiers. It is interesting to note that Brahadeeswara temple is declared as a world heritage monument. The Later Chola architecture was more graceful and less imposing. The Subramanya temple at Tanjore, Airavatesvara temple at Darasuram and the K a m p a h a r e s w a r a or Thirubhuvaneswara temple at Thirubhuvanam in Tanjore belong to this period.

Sculptures

Portraits, icons and decorative sculptures are the main features of Chola sculptures. The portraits are full of grace and beauty. The icons of Rajaraja-I are remarkable. The



sculptures of Shiva, Vishnu, Brahma, eight armed Durga in the Siva and Vishnu temples are a few examples of Chola sculptures.

The Cholas are also well known for their bronze images. The Nataraja idol in the Nageswara Temple at Kumbakonam is the largest and the finest. The bronze idol of Arthanareeswarar is another important specimen of the Chola period.

Paintings

The Cholas are known for their paintings as well as the finest murals (paintings done directly on walls). The paintings of the Chola period are found at Tanjore, Thirumayam, Kanchi Kailasanatha Temple and Narttamalai Vishnu Temple.

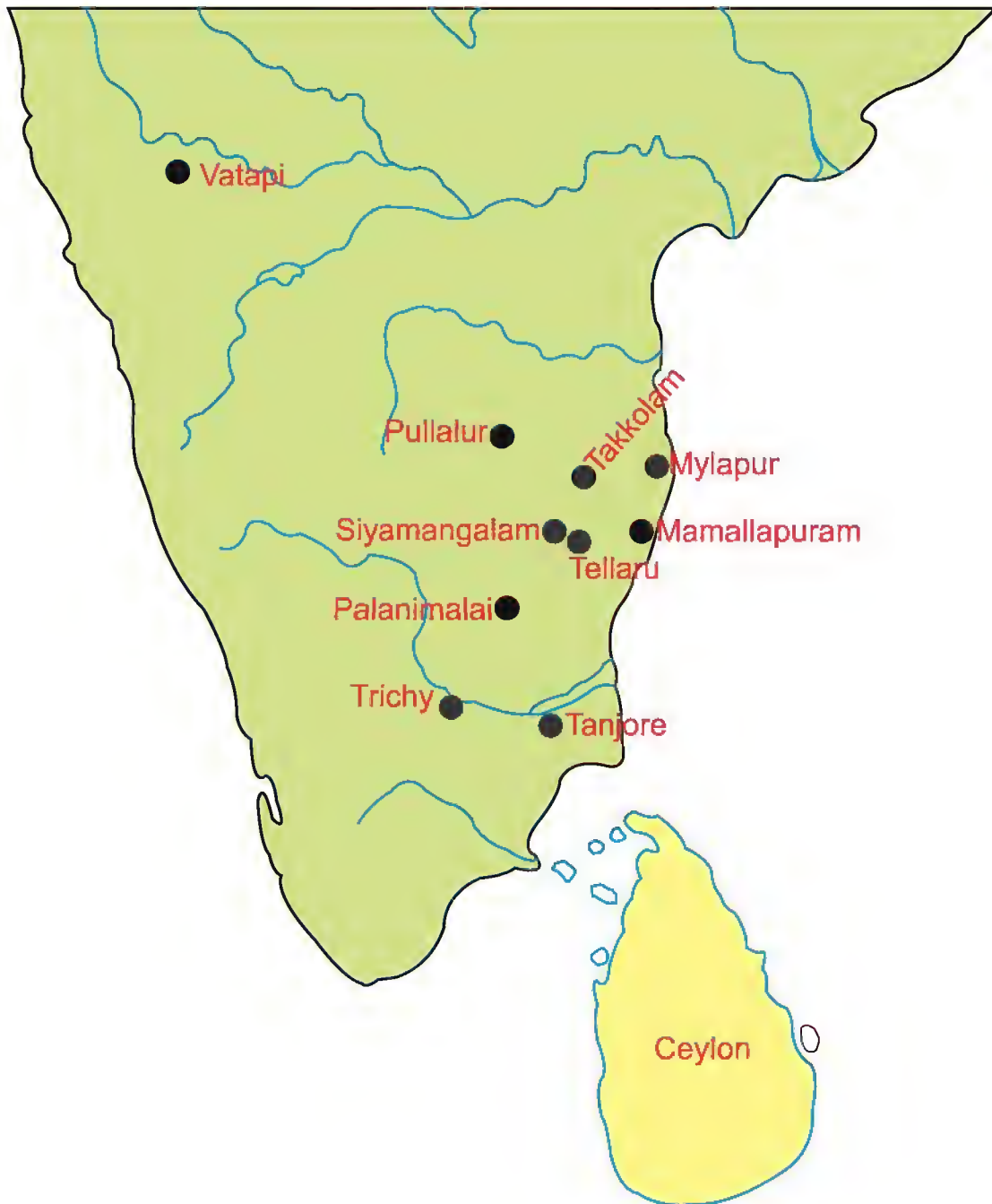
Music and Dance

Music developed into a fine art under the Cholas. This development provided the basis for the later day Carnatic Music. Bharatanatyam as a fine art came to be developed during this period.

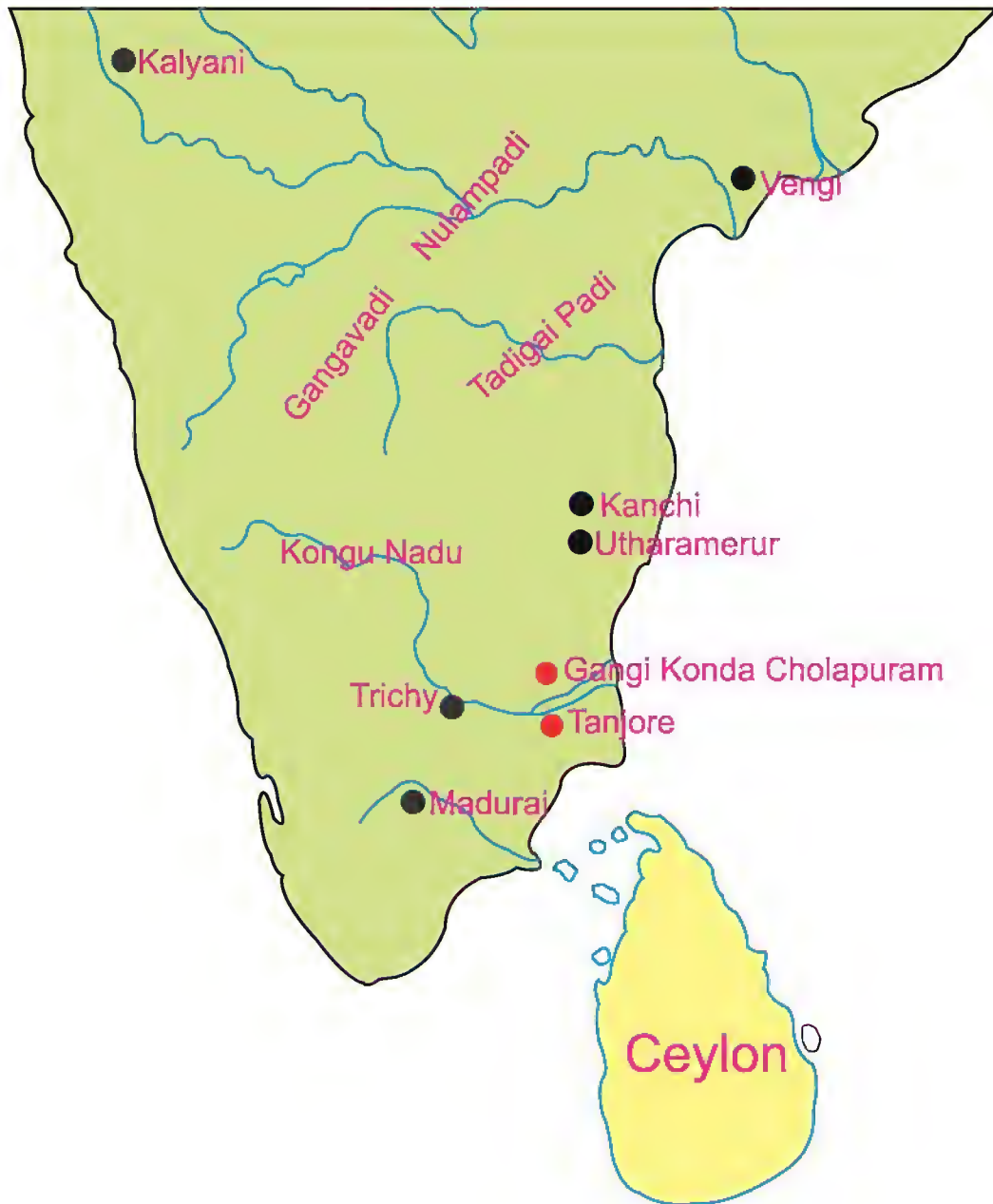
Impact of Imperial Cholas

The Imperial Cholas who ruled from 850 A.D. to 1279 A.D. played a significant role in the Tamil country for about 430 years. They have made an impressive impact on Polity, Tamil literature, Temple architecture, music and dance. They were the only imperial power who founded an overseas empire and spread the glories of the Tamil culture far and wide.

THE PALLAVA EMPIRE



THE CHOLA EMPIRE



The Pandya Empire

The Pandyas occupied the region comprising of the modern districts of Madurai and Tirunelveli, part of Trichy and sometimes even parts of Travancore. We come to know of the Pandyas from the writings of Megasthenes and Pliny, the Greek writer, Katyayana, the Sanskrit grammarian, the ancient Tamil literary works and the accounts of Hiuen Tsang, Marco-polo and Muslim historian Wassaf. The history of the Pandyas can be divided as the Early Pandyas, First Pandya Empire and Second Pandya Empire.

The early Pandyas

The Early Pandyas belonged to the Sangam Age. A remarkable feature of this period was the maintenance of a flourishing Tamil Literary Academy or Sangam at Madurai. The capital of the Pandyas was Madurai and their emblem was fish. With the rise of the kalabras, the Sangam Age declined.

First Pandyas Empire

The Pandya king **Kadungon** restored the position of the Pandyas in the last quarter of the 6th Century.A.D. by overthrowing the Kalabharas. The dynasty founded by him is generally referred to as the First Pandya Kingdom (550-950.A.D.)

The most important rulers of this period were **Arikesari Maravarman, Ranadhiran, Maravarman Rajasimha-I, Varaguna-I** and **Srimara Srivallabha**.

They extended their kingdom to Tanjore, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Salem.

Decline of the First Pandya Empire

The successors of Srimara Srivallabha had to face the onslaught of the Pallavas and the Cholas. In the 10th and the 11th centuries the Pandyas made several attempts to revive their past glory but they failed on account of the opposition from the Pallavas and the Cholas. Thus the First Pandya Empire declined.

The Second Pandya Empire

From the 13th century onwards the Pandyas progressively detached themselves from the Chola hegemony and reasserted their independence.

A civil war broke out between Vikrama Pandya and Virapandya. **Vikrama Pandya** captured power with the support of Kulothunga-III the Chola Emperor.

Jatavarman Kulasekara-I (1190-1216 A.D.) succeeded his father Vikrama Pandya. He ruled over Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. He appointed his brother, Maravarman Sundara Pandya as his successor.

Maravarman Sundara Pandya-I (1216-1238 A.D.) defeated Kulottunga Chola-III in 1219 A.D. As the Hoysalas came to the support of the Cholas, he restored the throne to the Chola ruler Rajaraja-III and assumed the title 'Sonadu Valangiaruliya Sundara Pandya'.

Maravarman Sundara Pandya-II (1238-1253 A.D.) recovered from the Chola ruler Rajendra-III some of the territories which he had lost earlier with the help of Someswara the Hoysala ruler.

Jatavarman Sundara Pandya-I (1253-1268 A.D.) succeeded Maravarman Sundara Pandya-II. He extended the empire from Nellore and Cuddappah districts in the North to Cape Comorin in the South. He took up the titles Emmandalamum Kondaruliya Maharajathiraja, Sri paramesvaran and Ponveintha Perumal.

His son Maravarman Kulasekaran-I (1268-1308 A.D.) enlarged his kingdom. He invaded Ceylon and captured Kollam in the Chera land. He assumed the title Kollam Konda Pandya. The power of the Pandya started declining after him as a war of successions started between his sons.

Decline of the Pandyas

A war of succession broke out between Sundara Pandya and Vira Pandya, the sons of Maravarman Kulasekaran-I. With the help of Ala-ud-din Khilji's commander Malik Kafur, Sundara Pandya ascended the throne.

The Tughluqs who succeeded the Khiljis, extended their hold over South India and declared the Pandya country as a part of the Tughluq Empire.

The decline of Tughluq power led to the establishment of the Sultans of Madurai which ultimately

resulted in complete decline of the Pandya Empire.

Administration

The Pandya Empire was called as Pandya Mandalam. The Mandalam was divided into Valanadu and further into Urs. The King was assisted by the Ariyans (Ministers) and the Army Chief. Special officers were appointed to collect taxes and maintain accounts.

Local self Government

Village administration was looked after by five Variyams, namely Aranilaya Variyam, Neernilai Variyam, Nanaya Variyam, Varithandal Variyam and Needhi Variyam.

Occupation

Agriculture and Trade were the main occupations of the people. The agriculturists were called as Boomiputirar. Slaves were also employed to carry on different tasks. The Pandyas were very famous for pearl diving. The pearls of the Pandyan country were famous all over the world. The famous ports of the Pandyas were Korkai and Thondi.

Literature

Manickavasagar composed Thiruvagasam, Andal composed Thiruppavai, Nammalvar composed Thiruppallandu, Villiputhurar wrote Mahabharatha, Adhivierarama Pandya wrote Naidadham, Srikaviraya wrote books namely Seyur Murugan ula and Rathingiri ula. Thus the Pandyas contributed greatly to the progress of literature.

THE PANDIYA EMPIRE



Art and Architecture

The Pandya contribution to art and architecture is noteworthy. The special features of the Pandya temple architecture are the Gopuras, Prakaras, Vimanas, Garbagrahas and Gateways. The Pandyan period marked a reawakening in the field of rock-cut temples. More than 50 rock cut temples were excavated in the Pandyan Kingdom at several places like Kunnakudi, Anaimalai, Sithannavalai, Thiruparankundram, Kalugumalai, Malaiyadikurichi, Thiruchirappalli, etc.,

Structural temples were constructed by the Pandya rulers at Kovilpatty, Tiruppathur, Madurai,

Srivilliputhur and other places. Kulasekara Pandya built arthamandapa, manimandapa and sannati in every temple of his empire. Public meetings, social gatherings, religious keerthans, recitals and Katha-Nataka were held in the sabha mandapas of temples.

Sculptures

The Pandya sculptures are beautiful and ornamental. The sculptures of Somaskandar, Durga, Ganapathy, Narasimha and Nataraja are good specimens of this period.

Many sculptures are also found at Kalugumalai, Thiruparankundram, Thirumalaipuram, Narttamalai and Kunnakudi.

Paintings

Among the fine arts, painting was greatly developed by the Pandyas. The mural paintings of Srimaran Srivallabha Pandya of the first Pandyan period are seen in the Sithannavasal cave temples. The

paintings of lotus, bathing elephants and playing fish are noteworthy.

The Pandya rulers have thus left a unique and everlasting impact on the Tamil society and South Indian history.



EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The Pallavas under _____ overthrew the Kalabhras and established their supremacy over Thondaimandalam.
a) Simha Vishnu b) Mahendravarman I c) Narasimhavarman II
2. Narasimhavarman I assumed the title _____.
a) Vatapikondan b) Jayankondan c) Kadaramkondan
3. The Kallanai across river Cauvery was built by _____.
a) Rajendra I b) Karikala Chola c) Rajaraja Chola
4. Parantaka I, the son of Aditya I defeated the Pandya ruler and took up the title _____.
a) Madurai Kondan b) Mudikondan c) KadaramKondan
5. The Pandya Empire was called Pandya _____.
a) Mandalam b) Valanadu c) Uravai
6. Andal composed _____.
a) Devaram b) Thiruppavai c) Ramayanam

.II) Fill in the blanks.

1. During the period of Narasimhavarman-I _____ visited Kanchipuram.
2. Monolithic Rathas are found at _____.

3. _____ was called Sungam Thavirtha Cholan
4. The Chola kings were patrons of _____
5. Thiruvasagam was composed by _____.
6. The paintings of Srivallabha Pandya are seen in the _____ cave temples.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Uravais | Sanskrit Grammarian |
| 2. Shore Temple | Ramayanam |
| 3. Kambar | Village assemblies |
| 4. Brihadeeswara Temple | Greek writer |
| 5. Megasthenese | Tanjore |
| 6. Katyayana | Mamallapuram |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Write a short note on the origin of the Pallavas.
2. Write a note on the administrative divisions of the Pallavas.
3. Mention the sources of information about the Cholas.
4. Which are the chief centres of the Chola art and architecture?
5. What do you know about Maravarman Kulasekara Pandya I?
6. Name a few occupations of the Pandyas.

V) Answer in detail.

1. Discuss the contributions of the Pallavas to art, architecture and fine arts.
2. Explain in detail about the Chola administration.
3. Give an account of the Second Pandya Empire.

Things to do.

1. Mark the following places on the outline map of India.
Mamallapuram, Tiruchirapalli, Kanchipuram, Tanjore and Madurai.
2. Collect pictures and prepare an album on the art and architecture of the South Indian Kingdoms.
3. Request your school authorities to take you on a study tour to a historical site connected with the Pallavas or Cholas or Pandyas.

4. ARAB AND TURKISH INVASIONS

The rise and growth of Islam has been regarded as one of the most important events in World history. Prophet Muhammad (570-632 A.D) was the founder of Islam. Islam grew up in the deserts of Arabia. Its first converts were the Arabs. The Arabs made Islam a powerful force in the politics of Asia. The Persians strengthened Islam and the Turks extended it both towards the West and the East and made Islam as one of the foremost religions of the World.

Arab conquest of Sind and Multan 712 A.D.

Commercial contacts prevailed between India and Arabia for a long time. There were many causes for the conquest of Sind. The Arabs were attracted by the rich ports of Sind and so they wanted to extend their political and religious control over it. They were angry with the ruler of Sind who failed to check the pirates who plundered them.

Muhammad-bin-Qasim was sent by Al-Hajjaj the Governor of Iraq with the permission of Caliph Walid to conquer Sind. He marched against Dahir the ruler of Sind, defeated him in the Battle of Rewar and captured Sind. He also captured Multan. He got so much of wealth from Multan that he called Multan 'The City of Gold.'

Administrative System

Muhammad-bin-Qasim divided Sind and Multan into a number of

Iqtas or districts. Arab military officers were appointed as heads of the Iqtas. Local Hindu officers were allowed to administer the subdivisions of the districts. The Arabs imposed Jizya on non-muslims.

End of Muhammad-bin-Qasim

Caliph Sulaiman, succeeded Caliph Walid after his death. He was an arch enemy of Al-Hajjaj, the Governor of Iraq. He dismissed Muhammad-bin Qasim as he was the son-in-law of Al-Hajjaj. He sent him as a prisoner to Mesopotamia and tortured him to death.

Sind and Multan remained as part of the Caliph's empire for more than 150 years. Their power gradually declined.

Effects of Arab Conquest

The conquest of Sind sowed the seeds for the coming of Islam into India. The Arabs learnt the art of administration, astronomy, music, painting, medicine and architecture from our land. Indian Philosophy, numerals and astronomy were taken by the Arabs to Europe.

Qasim and his Defence Forces

Muhammad-bin-Qasim had an army of 25,000 troops including 6000 Syrian horses, 6000 Camels, 3000 Bactrian Camels, an artillery force of 2000 men with five catapults and advanced guards.

Turkish Invasion

The Expansion of Turks into India

The Turks got the upper hand over the Caliphs of Baghdad in the 8th and 9th centuries. They were more aggressive than the Arabs. They completed the work begun by the Arabs and extended their dominion beyond Sind and Multan into India.

Heroic Defence of Women

Rani Bai, the wife of Dahir and the other women of Sind put up a heroic defence within the Fort of Rewar. When their attempt failed they performed Jauhar to save their chastity and escape from the hands of the invaders.

Indian Impact

Brahma Siddhanta, a Sanskrit work of Brahma Gupta was translated into Arabic. Arabic works mention the names of Indian scientists like Bhala, Manaka and Sindbad. Dhana was appointed as a chief Medical officer in a hospital at Baghdad. Manaka, a physician cured a serious disease of Caliph Harun-al-Rashid.

Mahmud of Ghazni

Sabuktgin the ruler of Ghazni was succeeded by Ismail. He was dethroned in 998 A.D. by his brother, the famous Mahmud of Ghazni. He invaded India in 1000 A.D. He was the first Turkish invader. Mahmud defeated Jaipala, the ruler of the Hindu Shahi dynasty, Fateh Daud of Multan and Anandpala of Nagarkot. He also crushed the Chandelas, the rulers of Mathura, Kanauj and Gwalior. After each expedition he

returned back to Ghazni with enormous wealth.

Mahmud's important expedition in Hindustan was against the Somnath temple in 1025 A.D. which was situated on the coast of Kathiawar. As the ruler of Kathiawar, Raja Bhima Dev, and his followers fled from the place, he easily plundered the temple and returned to Ghazni with a rich booty which exceeded twenty lakh dinars.

Estimate of Mahmud of Ghazni

Mahmud of Ghazni was one of the greatest Muslim rulers of Asia. He was a great patron of art and letters and he patronised scholars like Firdausi and Alberuni.

Sir Henry Elliot in his book "The History of India" refers to the seventeen expeditions of Muhammad of Ghazni. He says after every expedition he returned to Ghazni with countless wealth and enormous booty beyond all calculations.

End of Ghazni's rule in India

Mahmud's successors were weak. So Ala-ud-din Husain of Ghori invaded Ghazni, plundered and burnt it. By 1186 A.D. the power of the House of Ghazni declined and that of Ghori rose up.

Muhammad of Ghori

Muhammad was the third important Muslim invader of Hindustan. He became the ruler of Ghori, a mountainous region situated between Ghazni and Herat.

Hence, he was popularly known as Muhammad of Ghori.

His invasions

As an ambitious and enterprising ruler, he started his attacks on India in 1176 A.D. he captured Multan and Uch. He subjugated lower Sind in 1182 A.D. In 1185 A.D., he invaded Punjab and captured the Fortress of Sialkot. In 1186 A.D. he besieged Lahore.

First Battle of Tarain (1191 A.D.)

In 1189 A.D. Muhammad of Ghori, captured the fortress of Bhatinda and advanced into the kingdom of Prithviraj Chauhan, the Rajput ruler. Prithviraj marched against him with a large force and defeated Muhammad of Ghori in the Battle of Tarain in 1191 A.D. Prithviraj also recovered Bhatinda, which was earlier occupied by Mahmud of Ghazni.

Second Battle of Tarain (1192 A.D.)

Muhammad of Ghori re-enforced himself and marched against Prithviraj for the second time in 1192 A.D. He gave a crushing defeat to the combined forces of the Rajput rulers under Prithviraj at Tarain. Prithviraj was imprisoned and later put to death. The Second Battle of Tarain marked the beginning of the Turkish rule in the heart of Hindustan for the first time in Indian history.

Muhammad of Ghori appointed Qutb-ud-din Aibak as his commander.

Tactics of Muhammad

Muhammad divided his army into five divisions. Four armies were sent to attack the Rajput army on all sides. The fifth army was kept in reserve. The Rajputs fought with great gallantry. When they became exhausted the fifth army was sent. They attacked with vigour and defeated the Rajputs.

Rajput Uprisings

Between 1193 and 1198 A.D. there were many Rajput uprisings. Qutb-ud-din Aibak put them down and brought many of their territories under his control. Delhi was made the capital of Muhammad of Ghori's territory in India.

Battle of Chandwar (1194 A.D.)

Muhammad of Ghori marched against Jaichandra, the greatest Rajput ruler of Kanauj who was having a vast part of Indian Territory under his control. In the Battle of Chandwar, Jaichand was struck in the eye by an arrow and he was killed by Muhammad of Ghori. The victory at Chandwar helped Muhammad of Ghori to extend further into India.

Conquest of Bengal and Bihar

Muhammad-bin-Baktiyar Khilji, one of the commanders of Muhammad of Ghori, destroyed Vikramasila and Nalanda Universities in 1202-1203 A.D.

He also captured Nadia in Bengal and parts of Bihar.

Death of Muhammad of Ghori

Muhammad of Ghori went back to Ghazni in order to check his Central Asian enemies. While he was engaged in evening prayer, he was assassinated on 25th March 1206 A.D., by some Shia rebels and Khokhars.

An Estimate

Muhammad of Ghori was considered to be the real founder of the Turkish Empire in India because of his various conquests and annexations of the Rajput territory in North India.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the best answer.

1. Muhammad-bin-Qasim was sent to conquer _____.
a) Sind b) Delhi c) Ghori
2. Mahmud of Ghazni defeated _____ the ruler of Hindu Shahi dynasty.
a) Jaichand b) Jaipala c) Rajya Pal
3. Somnath temple was plundered by Mahmud of Ghazni in _____.
a) 1025 A.D. b) 1027 A.D. c) 1001 A.D.
4. In the First Battle of Tarain Muhammad of Ghori was defeated by _____.
a) Sabuktigin b) Ghiyasuddin c) Prithiviraj
5. The Commander of Muhammad of Ghori was _____.
a. Qutb-ud-din Aibak b. Balban c. Nasir-ud-din

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Prophet Muhammad was the founder of _____.
2. Muhammad-bin-Qasim invaded Sind in _____ A.D.
3. In the Second Battle of Tarain Muhammad of Ghori killed _____.
4. Muhammad-bin-Baktiyar Khilji captured Nadia in _____.
5. Muhammad of Ghori was considered to be the real founder of a _____ Empire in India.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Al-Hajjai | City of Gold |
| 2. Multan | Governor of Iraq |
| 3. Sabuktgin | Kathiawar |
| 4. Somnath Temple | Scholar |
| 5. Firdausi | Ruler of Ghazni |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Write a note on the administrative system of Arabs in Sind?
2. Who dismissed Muhammad-bin- Qasim and Why?
3. Who were the rulers defeated by Mahmud of Ghazni?
4. What were the regions invaded and captured by Muhammad of Ghori?
5. Why was the Battle of Chandwar important in the history of India?

IV) Answer in detail.

1. Write in detail about the Arab conquest of Sind and Multan and its effects on India.
2. Give an account of the First and Second Battle of Tarain.

Things to do.

Collect information about the foreigners who invaded India during the different period.

5. SULTANATE OF DELHI

The period from 1206 A.D. to 1526 A.D. came to be known as the Sultanate period. During this period the Mamaluk, Khilji, Tughluq, Sayyid and Lodi dynasties ruled over India. With the death of Muhammad of Ghori his commander Qutb-ud-din Aibak came to power and founded the Mamaluk dynasty.

MAMALUK DYNASTY

**Qutb-ud-din Aibak
(1206-1210 A.D.)**

The rule of Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the commander of Muhammad of Ghori marked the beginning of the Mamaluk rule and the establishment of Sultanate period in India. He assumed sovereign powers on 24th June 1206 A.D. He did not issue coins or read the khutba in his name. He was the founder of the Turkish dominion in India.

The term Mamaluk was the Quranic term for a slave.

Task of Saving his Empire

Qutb-ud-din's immediate tasks were

I) To prevent Ala-ud-din Muhammad, the Shah of Khwarizm from occupying Ghazni and Delhi.

II) To prevent the Rajputs from recovering their principalities.

III) To put down Ali Mardan Khan of Bengal, Qubacha and Yalduz.

In order to save his infant Turkish Empire, he made many matrimonial alliances and shifted his capital to Lahore. He successfully

put down his enemies and firmly established his hold over India.

An Estimate

Qutb-ud-din Aibak was a pious Muslim. His administration was purely based on his military strength. Local administration was entrusted to native officers. He built Quwat-ul-Islam mosque at Ajmer and Dhair Dinka Jhonpara mosque at Delhi. He started the construction of Qutb Minar at Delhi. He patronized Hassan Nizami and Fakhre Mudir. He was called as **Lakh Baksh** or **Giver of Lakhs** for his generosity. He died in November 1210 A.D. after he fell from his horse while playing polo.

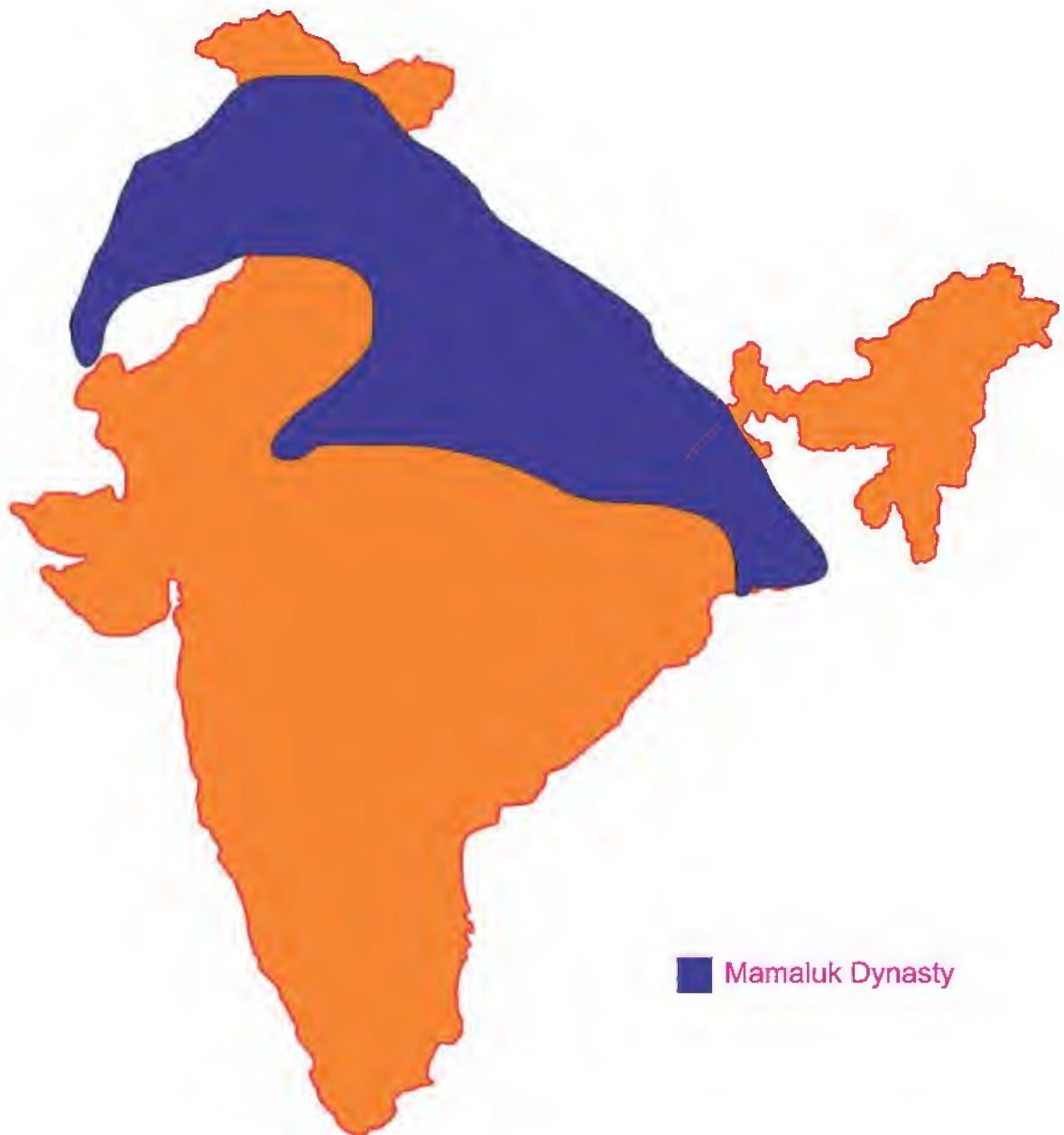
Ilutmish (1211 – 1236 A.D.)

Ilutmish was born in the Ilbari tribe of Central Asia. As a boy he was sold as a slave to Qutb-ud-din Aibak. Aibak made him as his son-in-law. He killed Aram Shah, the son of Aibak and became king in 1211 A.D.

Conquest of Ilutmish

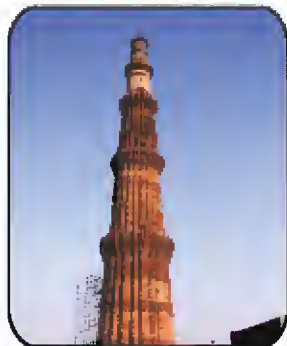
Ilutmish was surrounded by enemies on all sides. He put them down and strengthened his position. As Yalduz considered himself to be the successor of Muhammad of Ghori, Ilutmish defeated him and put him to death. He drove out Nasir-ud-din Qubacha, the ruler of Uch and Multan from Punjab in 1217 A.D. He captured Bhakkar, where Qubacha took shelter. Bengal was also brought under his control.

MAMALUK DYNASTY



Ilutmish put down the revolt of the Khilji Malik of Bengal in 1230 A.D. Ilutmish refused to give shelter to Jalal-ud-din Mangabarni, the Shah of Khwarizm who was attacked by Mongols. This pleased Chengiz Khan and so he did not invade India. In this way Ilutmish saved Delhi from Mongol invasion. In Rajputana, Ilutmish recaptured Ranthambore and Mandor. He defeated Udai Singh, the ruler of Jalor and made him a feudatory. Thangiri, Ajmer, Sambha, Nagur, Kalinjar and Gwalior were captured by him.

Ilutmish reestablished his authority over Badaun, Kanauj, Benaras and Katchar-the doab region between the Ganga and the Yamuna.



Qutb Minar

Qutb Minar was built in honour of Sufi Saint Khwaja Qutb-ud-din Baktiyar kaki who died in Delhi. The construction started by Aibak was completed by Ilutmish

End of Ilutmish

Ilutmish undertook an expedition against Bamiyan. He nominated his daughter Raziah as his successor before his death. He fell ill and died in 1236 AD.

Administration

Ilutmish set up Iqtas under Iqtadars. The army was maintained by 'A Corps of Forty' or Chahalgan. He was the first Turkish ruler to introduce Arabic coinage.

Estimate

Ilutmish was a successful general and administrator. He completed the work of Aibak. He built up the Turkish Kingdom in North India.

Coins of Ilutmish

The silver tanka of Ilutmish weighted 175 mgs and had an Arabic inscription on it. Ilutmish also introduced copper Jital.

Sultana Raziah (1236-1240 A.D.)

Raziah was the first woman ruler of Sultanate period. She defeated and killed Firoz Shah who ascended the throne after the death of Ilutmish. She successfully restored the prestige of the Turkish Kingdom in India. Her rule ended in 1240 A.D. because of a conspiracy by the Turkish nobles. The successors of Raziah were weak and hence Balban rose to power in 1265 A.D.

Successors of Raziah

Bahram Shah	1240 -1242 A.D.
Alaud-din Masid	1242 - 1246 A.D.
Nasir-ud-din Mahmud	1246 -1264 A.D.
Balban	1265 -1287 A.D.

Balban (1265 – 1287 A.D.)

Balban an Ilbari Turk became the ruler in 1265 A.D. after the death of Nasir-ud-din Mahmud.

He believed in the Divine Right Theory of Kingship. He introduced **Poibos**- a form of salutation to the king by kissing his feet in the court.

According to Lanepoole, "**Balban**, a slave, water carrier, huntsman, general, statesman and Sultan-is one of the most striking figures among the notable men in the long line of Kings of Delhi".

Internal policies

Balban curtailed and destroyed the 'Corps of Forty' by giving them severe punishments and promoting juniors to important positions. He introduced a well organised spy system.

A separate military department called Diwan-i-arz was established. Many military posts were set up at Bhojapur, Patiali, Kampil and Jalali. Balban suppressed Tughril Khan, who declared his independence and recovered Bengal.

Divine right Theory

The ruler was considered as a representative of God on earth.

An Estimate of Balban

Balban was a great patron of learning. He patronized Amir Khusrau, called the 'Parrot of India' and Amir Hasan. Balban was the most successful ruler among the slave kings.

End of Balban

Balban was shocked when his son Mahmud was killed during an encounter with the Mongols.

He never recovered from the sorrow and died in 1287 A.D.

End of the Mamaluk Dynasty

Balban was succeeded by Kaiqubad his grandson who was very incompetent. The nobles made Kayumar, the infant son of Kaiqubad as ruler. Jalal-ud-din Khilji, the commander of Balban became the regent of the infant king. He killed Kaiqubad and Kayumar and became the ruler of Delhi. Thus Mamaluk Dynasty was brought to an end and the Khilji Dynasty was founded.

KHILJI DYNASTY

Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khilji (1290 – 1296 A.D.)

In 1290 A.D. Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khilji ascended the throne of Delhi. He followed the policy of peace after he became the ruler. He wanted to rule without bloodshed. Hence, he was called as **Clemency Jalal-ud-din**.

Domestic Policies

Jalal-ud-din suppressed a revolt by Malik Chhajju at Kara. He appointed his nephew and son-in-law Ala-ud-din Khilji as the Governor of Kara. Theft and robbery became common during his reign. Though a number of thugs and robbers were arrested, Jalal-ud-din forgave them and even set them free in Bengal. He arrested and killed Sidi Maula, a religious leader who tried to seize the throne.

Mongol Invasion

Jalal-ud-din defeated and arrested the Mongols who tried to advance upto Sunam in 1292 A.D. He pardoned them as they sued for peace. A few of the Mongols stayed back in India after the invasion.

End of Jalal-ud-din

Jalal-ud-din's policy of peace was not liked by the young Khiljis. Ala-ud-din Khilji the son-in-law of Jalal-ud-din treacherously murdered him and came to power after his return from Devagiri.

Ala-ud-din Khilji (1296-1316 A.D.)

Ala-ud-din Khilji ascended the throne in 1296 A.D. He consolidated his hold over North India and invaded South India also.

Conquests in the North

Ala-ud-din Khilji sent a strong army under his generals Ulugh Khan and Nusrat Khan to conquer Gujarat and they succeeded in doing so. Ranthambore was captured and its ruler Hamir Deva was killed. Chittor, Malwa, Mandu, Ujjain, Dhar, Chanderi, Marwar and Jalor were also captured.

Conquest in the South

Ala-ud-din Khilji was the first Sultan who invaded South India. He sent his most trustworthy general, Malik Kafur against the rulers of the south. Ramachandra Deva, the Yadava ruler of Devagiri, Prataprudra-II of Warangal and Vira Ballala-III, the Hoysala ruler were defeated and made vassals of Delhi.

Malik Kafur helped Sundara Pandya against his rival Vira Pandya. He reached as far as Rameswaram and built a mosque there. The kingdoms of the south accepted the overlordship of Ala-ud-din khilji and agreed to pay tribute to him.

The Mongol Invasion

Ala-ud-din successfully repelled the Mongol invasion more than a dozen times. He repaired the existing forts and outposts. He constructed new forts and strongly garrisoned them to strengthen his frontiers.

Domestic Policies of Ala-ud-din Khilji

Ala-ud-din believed in the Divine Right Theory of Kingship. He introduced **four ordinances** to prevent frequent rebellions. He confiscated religious endowments and free grants of lands, reorganized the spy system, prohibited social parties and use of wine.

A permanent standing army was organized by Ala-ud-din. He introduced the system of branding of horses and descriptive roll of individual soldiers to prevent corruption.

The prices of essential commodities were fixed which was less than the usual market rates. Black marketing was strictly prohibited. Revenue was collected in kind and not in cash. He posted several horsemen and clerks in new posts. The postal system was good

Ala-ud-din Khilji's Kingdom



Ala-ud-din Khilji's Kingdom

during his period. He followed a harsh policy towards the Hindus. Jizya, grazing tax and house tax were imposed on them.

Marketing System

Officers like Diwan-i-riyasat and Shahana-i-mandi were appointed to regularize the market. All merchants were required to register themselves in the office of the Shahana-i-Mandi and sell their goods at fixed rates.

An Estimate

Ala-ud-din was the first to raise a standing army, to regularize the markets and to capture regions south of the Vindhya. He built Alai Darwaza, fort of Siri and the Palace of a thousand pillars. He was undoubtedly a great conqueror and a noble administrator. He was a man of determination.

End of the Dynasty

Ala-ud-din died in 1316 A.D. Due to weak successors like Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah (1316–1320 A.D.) and Nasir-ud-din Khusrav Shah (1320 A.D.), the Khilji dynasty came to an end. Finally in 1320 A.D. a group of nobles led by Ghazi Malik, the Governor of Punjab, invaded Delhi and captured the throne. Ghazi Malik assumed the title of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq and founded a new line of rulers at Delhi known as the Tughluq Dynasty.

TUGHLUQ DYNASTY

Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq

(1320–1325 A.D.)

Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq or Ghazi Malik was the founder of the Tughluq dynasty. From a humble origin he ascended the throne by his ability and hard work in 1320 A.D.

Domestic and Foreign Policies

Ghiyas-ud-din restored order in his empire. Lot of importance was given to agriculture, irrigation, judicial, police and postal arrangements. Warangal, Utkala or Orissa and Bengal were brought under his control. He captured and imprisoned the Mongol leaders who invaded North India.

End of his rule

While attending a reception for his victories at Bengal the pavilion on which he stood gave way and Ghiyas-ud-din was crushed to death in 1325 A.D. The crown prince Junakhan succeeded him.

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

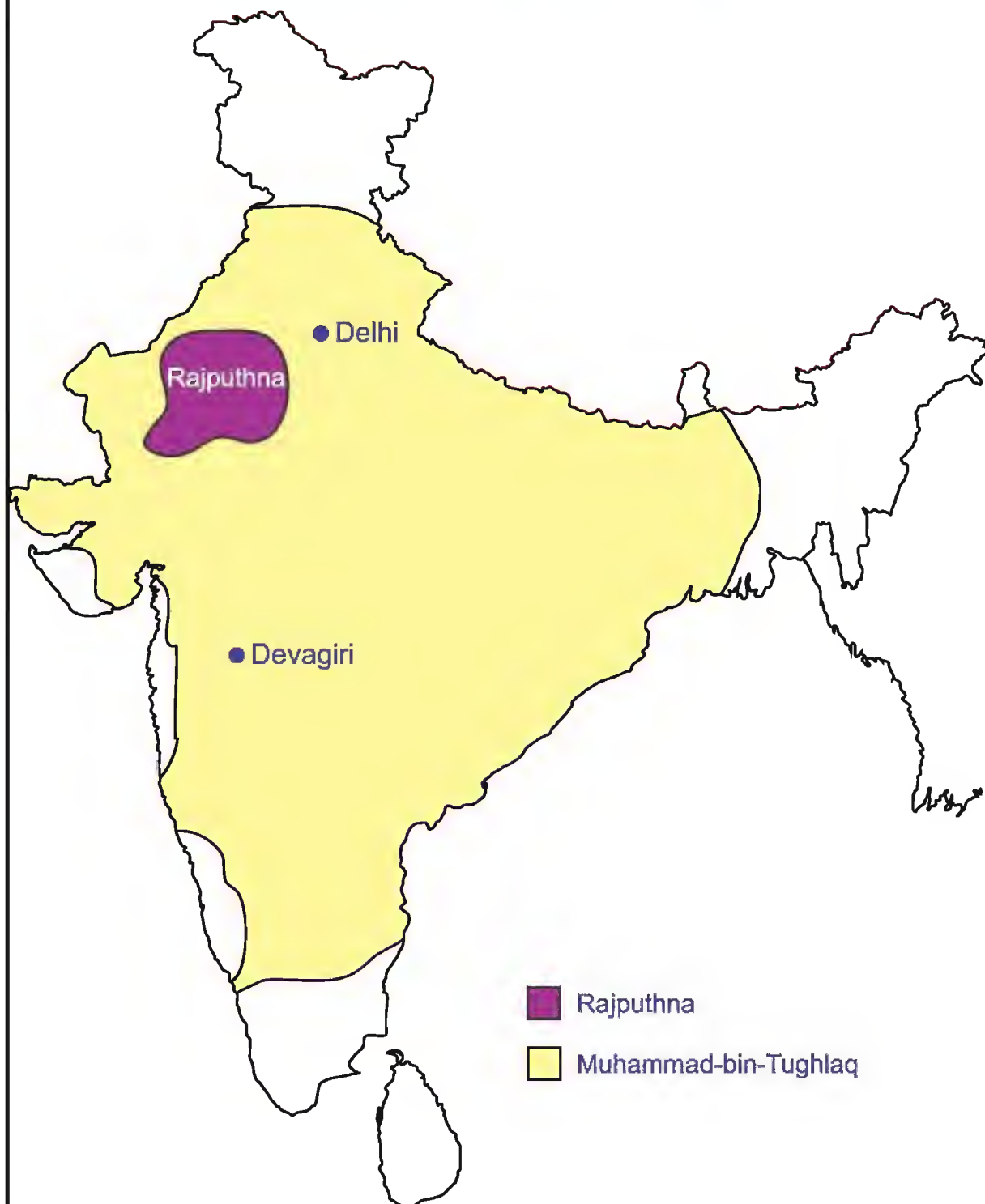
(1325-1361 A.D.)

Prince Junakhan took up the title Muhammad-bin-Tughluq in 1325 A.D. when he ascended the throne. He stood for political and administrative unity of India. He captured Warangal in 1327 A.D.

Domestic Policies

Mohammed-bin-Tughluq raised the taxes in the Doab region to fill up his empty treasury. To avoid heavy taxes the people ran away to the forests. As cultivation was neglected severe famines occurred. He realized his mistake and sanctioned

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq 's Kingdom



loans and dug canals to overcome famine but it was too late.

Mongols were often invading the Indian frontiers. In order to protect his capital, he transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri. He ordered both the government officials and the common people to shift to Devagiri. The people faced untold miseries. Due to practical difficulties he ordered them to return back to Delhi.

Copper currency system was introduced by the Sultan. The official machinery was not appointed to mint coins. So, people started minting coins in huge numbers. The value of coins fell so low that the Sultan withdrew the copper token currency.



Coins of Mohammed-bin-Tughluq

Mohammed-bin-Tughluq raised an army of 3,70,000 men in order to conquer Transoxiana, Khurasan and Iraq. He disbanded them after realizing that it was not possible.

Mohammed-bin-Tughluq's policy of giving huge presents to Tamashirin, the Mongol leader to avoid a Mongol invasion was a great burden on his exchequer.

An Estimate

The domestic policies of Mohammed-bin-Tughluq were good but his operative measures ended in a failure. His character of taking hasty decisions and inoperative policies were responsible for the decline of the Delhi Sultanate.

Firoz Tughluq (1351-1388 A.D.)

Firoz Tughluq, the son of the younger brother of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq ascended the throne in 1351 A.D.

Administrative Reforms

Firoz Tughluq introduced a lot of reforms which were beneficial to the people. He cancelled all Taquavi (agricultural) loans granted by Mohammed-bin-Tughluq. He increased the salary of the revenue officers. Unlawful and unjust cesses were abolished. He collected four important taxes. such as Kharaj-1/10 of the produce of the land, Khams-1/5 of the warbooty. Jizya-Poll Tax and Zakat-Tax on muslims for specific religious purposes. He gave importance to public works. He excavated many irrigation canals, constructed 50 dams, 150 wells and 100 bridges. He built the towns like Firozabad, Fatehabad, Jaunpur and Hissar. Firoz prohibited all kinds of mutilations and torture. The Koranic laws were followed. He imposed Jizya on the Brahmans.

An Employment Bureau, Marriage Bureau, (Diwani-i-kherat) and hospitals (Dar-ul-shafa) were established.

Diwan-i-Istibqaq was established to give financial help to the poor. Liberal grants were given to scholars and religious institutions.

Foreign Policy

In 1353 A.D. and 1359 A.D. Firoz besieged Bengal. He captured Jainagar and destroyed the Jagannath Temple at Puri. He made the rulers of Nagarkot and Tatta to pay tributes.

An Estimate

Firoz proved his greatness by his benevolent reforms and contributed to the material prosperity of his people. The Sultan himself wrote his autobiography called Futuhat-i-Firoz Shahi. He patronized the scholar Zia-ud-din Barani. During his period a number of Sanskrit books on medicine, science and arts were translated into Persian. Kutab- Feroz Shahi was a book which dealt with Physics.

Later Tughluqs

Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq Shah II, Abu Bakr Shah, Nasir-ud-din Mohammed Tughluq were the successors of Firoz. They were not very strong and powerful. By the end of the fourteenth century, most of the provinces under them became independent. Punjab and Delhi alone remained in the hands of the Tughluqs.

The Sultans of the Tughluq Dynasty however, continued to rule upto 1414 A.D. It was during their period that the invasion of Timur took place.

Timur's invasion (1398 A.D.)

The ruler of Samarkand, Timur was attracted by the fabulous wealth of Hindustan. He invaded India during the period of Nasir Mahmud Tughluq. He crossed the river Indus and reached Delhi. The Sultan and his Prime Minister Mallu Iqbal opposed Timur. Timur defeated them and occupied Delhi in 1398 A.D. Timur inflicted untold miseries on the people by plundering and massacring them. His invasion led to the decline of the Tughluq Dynasty.

THE SAYYID DYNASTY (1414-1451 A.D.)

The Sayyid dynasty rose to prominence in Delhi with the decline of the Tughluq dynasty. **Khizr Khan** (1414-1421 A.D.) the Governor of Multan took advantage of the chaotic conditions in India after Timur's invasion occupied the throne of Delhi in 1414 A.D. and founded the Sayyid dynasty. Khizr Khan, the founder did not assume any royal title. Though he brought Punjab, Dilapur and parts of Surat under his control, he lost Jaunpur, Malwa, Gujarat, Khandesh, Bengal and Deccan. He died in 1421 A.D. and was succeeded by his son **Mubarak Shah** (1421-1434 A.D.) He suppressed the Khokhars and the local chiefs of the Doab region. His reign is notable for the fact that for the first time Hindu nobles were appointed in the court of Delhi. He built a city called "Mubarakbad" on the banks of the river Jamuna. He was murdered in 1434 A.D.

Mubarak's nephew, **Muhammad Shah** (1434-1445 A.D.) succeeded him. He put down the ruler of Malwa with the help of Bahlol Lodi the Governor of Lahore. For the help rendered by Bahlol Lodi he was conferred the title Khan-i-Khanan. Muhammad Shah died in 1445 A.D.

Muhammad Shah was succeeded by **Ala-ud-din Shah** (1445-1457 A.D.). He was a very feeble ruler. Bahlol Lodi the Governor of Lahore occupied Delhi in 1457 A.D. and allowed Ala-ud-din Shah to retire to Badaun where he died in 1478 A.D. The Sayyid Dynasty came to an end in 1457 A.D.

LODI DYNASTY **Bahlol Lodi (1451-1489 A.D.)**

The Lodi Dynasty was founded by Bahlol Lodi. It was the last of the ruling dynasties of the Sultanate period. He was a shrewd politician who clearly realized his limitations. He always took steps to satisfy his nobles. He conquered Mewat, Samthal, Sakit, Etawa and Gwalior. He died in 1489 A.D.

Bahlol Lodi did not take his seat on the throne but sat on the carpet in front of the throne along with his nobles in order to get their recognition and support.

Bahlol's son **Sikandar Shahi** (1489-1517 A.D.) ascended the throne under the title of Sikandar Shah. He extended his empire from

Punjab to Bihar. He built the city of Agra which became an important administrative and cultural center of the Lodi's. He organized an efficient spy system. He improved agriculture and industry. During his period several Sanskrit books dealing with mathematics, medicine, astronomy and yoga were translated into Persian.



Ibrahim Lodi Tomb

He enjoyed "Sehnai" music. A reputed work on music titled "Lahjat-i-Sikandar Shahi" was prepared during his reign. He was an orthodox Muslim and put serious restrictions on the Hindus. He was the greatest ruler of the Lodi Dynasty. He died in 1517 A.D.

End of Lodi Dynasty

Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526 A.D.) succeeded Sikandar Lodi. He was an uncompromising and intolerant ruler. Ibrahim Lodi humiliated many of his nobles and killed some of them cruelly. Dilwar Khan Lodi the son of Dulatkhan Lodi was treated cruelly by Ibrahim Lodi. In order to take revenge on him, Daulat Khan Lodi invited Babur the ruler of Kabul to

invade India. Babur accepted his invitation, invaded India and defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Panipat in 1526 A. D. The Lodi dynasty came to an end with the defeat of Ibrahim Lodi.

Administration under the Delhi Sultanate

The Sultanate of Delhi which extended from 1206 A.D. to 1526 A.D., for a period of about 320 years, was a Theocratic as well as a Military State. Administration was based on Islamic laws.

Ministers to Sultan Wazir

Prime Minister and Finance Minister.

Diwani-I-Risalt

Foreign Affairs Minister.

Sadr-us-Suddar

Minister of Islamic Law.

Diwan-I-Insha

Correspondence Minister.

Diwan-I-Ariz

Defence or War Minister.

Qazi-ul-quzar

Minister of Justice.

Central Administration

The Sultan was the head of the empire. He enjoyed vast powers. There were six ministers to assist him. Many officials were also appointed to take care of the administration.

Provincial Administration

The empire was divided into several Iqtas. Iqtas were administered by Iqtadars or

Governors. Iqtas were divided into smaller units called Shiqqs, Parganas and the Villages.

The head of the Shiqq was called Shiqqdar. Important officials of the Pargana were the Amil or Munsif, the treasurer and the quanungo.

Local Administration

The village was the smallest unit of administration. Local hereditary officers and the Panchayats in each village carried out the village administration. The Panchayat looked after education, sanitation, justice, revenue etc. The Central Government did not interfere in the village administration.

Revenue Administration

Land revenue was the main source of income. So, a lot of importance was given to agriculture and irrigation. Trade tax, House tax, Horse tax, Mines tax, etc. were some of the taxes collected during the Sultanate period.

Judicial Administration

The Sultan was the highest judicial authority. Qazi-ul-quzar was the Chief Judicial officer. There was a Quazi in every town. Usually severe punishments were given to the criminals.

Military Administration

The Sultan was the Commander of the army. The four divisions of the army were the Royal army, Provincial or Governor's army, Feudal army and War Time army.

Social life of the Sultanate period

The important characteristic of the society was the division of people on the basis of their nationality as foreign Muslims, Indian Muslims and Hindus.

Economic conditions of the people

The people were mainly involved in agriculture and industry. Textile industry was the primary industry. Sugar industry, paper industry, metal work, stone cutting, pearl diving, ivory and sandal works were the other industries of this period.

Textiles

Indian textiles was in great demand in foreign countries. Bengal and Gujarat were famous for their quality fabrics. Cotton, woollen and silk of different varieties were produced in large quantities. The clothes were studded with gold, diamonds, pearls, silver and stones.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE DELHI SULTANATE

Art and Architecture

Delhi Sultans had a genius for architecture. There was a blend of Indian and Islamic styles. The three well developed styles were -Delhi or Imperial Style, Provincial Style and Hindu architectural style. Qutubminar, Quwat-ul-Islam mosque, the tombs of Nasir-ud-din Muhammad and Balban were built by the Mamaluk rulers.

Siri the new town in Delhi, Dargah of Hazrat Nizam – ud – din Aulia and the Alai Darwaza belonged to Khilji period.

The rulers of Tughluq period did not give importance to ornamentation. Their buildings were solid and strong. Some buildings bear mark of Hindu features. The palace and the tomb of Ghiyas – ud – din Tughluq, Adalabad Fort built by Muhammad–bin Tughluq and the cities of Tughluqabad and Jahanpanah stand testimony to the architectural skill of the Tughluq period.

The Lodi Garden and Moti Masjid in New Delhi and the tomb of Sikandar Lodi are some examples of Lodi architecture.

Literature

The Delhi Sultans were great patrons of learning. Great scholars namely Al-beruni, Amir Khusrau and Zia-ul-Barani adorned their court. Many Sanskrit works were translated into Arabic. A lot of vernacular literature was also produced during this period. Urdu language originated during the Sultanate period.

SCHOLARS OF SULTANATE PERIOD

Al Beruni an Arabic and Persian Scholar served under Mahmud of Ghazni. He learnt and translated two Sanskrit works into Arabic. He was impressed by the Upanishads and Bhagavat Gita. In his work Tarikh-ul-Hind, he

referred to the socio-economic conditions of India.

Amir Khusrau was a great Persian poet. He is said to have written four lakh couplets. He was a great singer and was given the title 'Parrot of India'. He used a lot of Hindi words in his works.

Impact of Turkish Conquest

The Turkish conquest of India had its impact in various fields.

1) It paved the way for a centralized political organization.

2) It restored contacts with the rest of Asia and parts of Africa.

3) A permanent army was established.

4) Trade developed due to the uniform legal system, tariff regulations and currency.

5) Persian became the court language and brought uniformity in administration.

Disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate Empire

The disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate had begun during the Tughluq period. The invasion of Timur and the incompetent and intolerant nature of some of the Sayyid and Lodi rulers led to the crumbling of the Delhi Sultanate. The first to break free from Delhi in the South were the rulers of the Vijayanagar and Bahmini Kingdom.

Khandesh, Bengal, Sind, Multan, Gujarat, Malwa, Jaunpur, Kashmir, Assam and Orissa also asserted their independence.

Further the defeat of Ibrahim Lodi in the first Battle of Panipat in 1526 A.D. by Babur ended the Lodi dynasty and brought the down fall of the Delhi Sultanate in India. The Delhi Sultanate which began in 1206 A.D. and lasted for about 300 years came to an end with the establishment of Mughal rule in India in 1526 A.D.

EXERCISES

I) Choose the correct answer.

- The Mameluk rule was founded by _____.
a) Balban b) Iltutmish c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- The first Turkish ruler to introduce Arabic coinage was _____.
a) Iltutmish b) Amir Khusrau c) Amir Hasan
- The poet known as the "Parrot of India" was _____.
a) Al-Beruni b) Kaiqubad c) Amir Khusrau
- The founder of the Sayyid Dynasty was _____.
a) Khizr Khan b) Muhammad Shah c) Daulat Khan Lodi

5. Babur the ruler of Kabul was invited by _____ to invade India.

- a) Bahlul Lodi b) Ibrahim Lodi c) Daulat Khan Lodi

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Quwat-ul- Islam mosque at Ajmer was built by _____.
2. The first woman ruler of the Sultanate period was _____.
3. The founder of the Tughluq dynasty was _____.
4. Bahlul Lodi occupied the throne of Delhi in _____.
5. Sikhandar Shah Lodi enjoyed _____ music.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak | Divine Right Theory |
| 2. Balban | Muhammad-bin-Tughluq |
| 3. Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khilji | Ruler of Samarqand |
| 4. Prince Juna Khan | Lakh Bak or Giver of Lakhs |
| 5. Timur | Policy of Peace |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. How did Qutb-ud-din Aibak save his infant Turkish Empire?
2. How was Balban able to destroy the "Corps of Forty"?
3. Write a short note on Ala-ud din Khilji's army.
4. What were the public works introduced by Firoz Tughluq?
5. Give a short account of Timur's invasion.

V) Answer in detail.

1. How did Iltutmish put down his enemies and strengthen his position?
2. Describe in detail the conquests of Ala-ud-din Khilji in North and South India.
3. Give an account of the domestic policies of Mohammed-bin-Tughluq.
4. Write in detail about the administration of the Delhi Sultanate.

Things to do.

1. Prepare an album on the art and architecture of the Delhi Sultanate
2. Mark on the outline map of India the following places:
Multan, Mathura, Kanauj, Gwalior, Delhi, Banaras. - Extent of the Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

6. THE VIJAYANAGAR AND BAHMANI KINGDOMS

Rise of the Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms

A large numbers of provincial governors and feudatories, both in North and South India declared their Independence with the disintegration of the Delhi sultanate after the reign of Muhammed-Bin-Tughluq. Bengal and Multan were the first to break away from Delhi. Gujarat, Malwa, Mewar, Marwar and Kashmir also became independent.

In the Deccan and further south two kingdoms namely the Vijayanagar and the Bahmani kingdoms rose to prominence.

The Vijayanagar Empire (1336-1672 A.D.)

Harihara and **Bukka** served under the Hoysala King Vira Ballala III. They founded the city of Vijayanagar on the southern banks of Tungabhadra in 1336 A.D. with the help of Saint Vidaranya and his brother Sayana when the Hoysalas were put down by Muhammad-bin-Tughluq. Their capital was **Hampi**. Vijayanagar empire was ruled by four important dynasties namely the **Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva** and **Aravidu**.

Harihara I became the ruler in 1336 A.D. He captured Mysore and Madurai. He was succeeded by **Bukka-I** in 1356 A.D. His empire extended from the region south of the river Tungabhadra upto Rameswaram. The important rulers

of Vijayanagar Empire were **Harihara-II, Devaraya-I, Devaraya-II** and **Krishnadeva Raya**.

KRISHNADEVARAYA (1509-1529 A.D.)

Krishnadeva Raya of the Tuluva dynasty was the most famous king of the Vijayanagar Empire.



Krishnadeva Raya

According to Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, "Krishnadeva Raya was the most feared and perfect king there could possibly be".

CONQUESTS

Krishnadeva Raya was a great warrior. He conquered Sivasamudram in 1510 A.D. Raichur in 1512 A.D, Orissa and Warangal in 1523 A.D. and a large part of the Deccan. His empire extended from the river Krishna in the north to the river Cauvery in the south and the

Arabian Sea in the west to the Bay of Bengal to the east. Krishnadevaraya was an able administrator. He constructed large tanks and canals for irrigation purposes. He improved the naval power as he understood the importance of overseas trade. He maintained friendly relations with the Portuguese and Arab traders and increased the revenue of his government.

Krishnadeva Raya was a great scholar. A group of eight scholars called **Ashtadiggajas** adorned his court. He was a patron of art and architecture. He built beautiful temples and palaces. The Vijayanagar Empire reached its zenith of glory during Krishnadeva Raya's period.

The Ashtadiggajas

Allasani Peddanna, Nandi Thimmana, Tenali Rama, Bhattu Murthy, Puna Vira Bhadra, Dhurjathy, Mallana and Panaji Surana.

BATTLE OF TALIKOTA (1565 A.D.)

The successors of Krishnadeva Raya were weak. During the rule of Ramaraya, the combined forces of Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Golconda and Bidar declared war on Vijayanagar. In the battle of Talikota in 1565 A.D. Ramaraya was defeated. He and his people were mercilessly killed. Vijayanagar was plundered and left in ruins.

The Glories of the Vijayanagar Empire-Administration-Central, Provincial and Village

The Vijayanagar rulers had a well organized administrative system. The king was the fountain head of all powers in the state. There was a Council of Ministers to assist the King in the work of administration.

The Empire was divided into six Provinces. Each Province was under a Governor called Naik. The Provinces were divided into districts which were further divided into smaller units namely Villages. The Village Assembly carried on the administration of the villages through its hereditary officers like accountants, the weightsmen, watchmen and officers in charge of forced labour. The Central administration maintained contact with the villages through an officer called Mahanayakacharya.

The Army

The army consisted of the infantry, cavalry and elephantry. The commander-in chief was in charge of the army.

Revenue Administration

Land revenue was the main source of income. The land was carefully surveyed and taxes were collected based on the fertility of the soil. Great attention was paid to agriculture and the construction of dams and canals.

Judicial Administration

The king was the supreme judge. The civil cases were decided

on the basis of Hindu Law. Severe punishments were inflicted on the guilty. Fines were collected from those who violated the law.

Position of Women

Women occupied a high position and took an active part in political, social and literary life of the empire. They were educated and trained in wrestling, in the use of various weapons of offence and defence, in music and fine arts. Some of them received education of high order. Nuniz writes that the kings had women astrologers, clerks, accountants, guards and wrestlers.

Social life

We get a clear picture of the life of the Vijayanagar people from the writings of the foreign travellers. The society was well organized. Child marriage, polygamy and sati were prevalent. The kings allowed freedom of religion.

Economic conditions

The empire of Vijayanagar was very rich and prosperous. The agricultural production was increased by their irrigational policies. Numerous industries such as Textiles, mining, metallurgy and perfumery existed. They had commercial relations with the islands in the Indian Ocean, the Malay Archipelago, Burma, China, Arabia, Persia, South Africa, Abyssinia and Portugal.

The chief articles exported were spices, cereals, cotton, silk, opium, indigo, sea pearls, saffron, ginger, sugar, coconuts, etc. The articles

imported were horses, elephants, copper, coal, mercury, China silk and velvets. Goa, Diu, Cochin and Quilon were the important ports through which active trade was carried on the Western sea coast of India.

Contribution to Architecture and Literature

The rulers of Vijayanagar were great patrons of art and learning. The **Hazara Ramasami temple** and **Vittalaswamy temple** are fine examples of this period. The bronze image of Krishnadeva Raya is a masterpiece. Many scholars were patronized by the Vijayanagar rulers. Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada literature were developed. **Sayana** wrote **commentaries on Vedas**. **Krishnadevaraya** wrote **Amuktamalyada** in telugu. His Sanskrit works were **Usha Parinayam** and **Jambavathi Kalyanam**.

Decline of the Empire

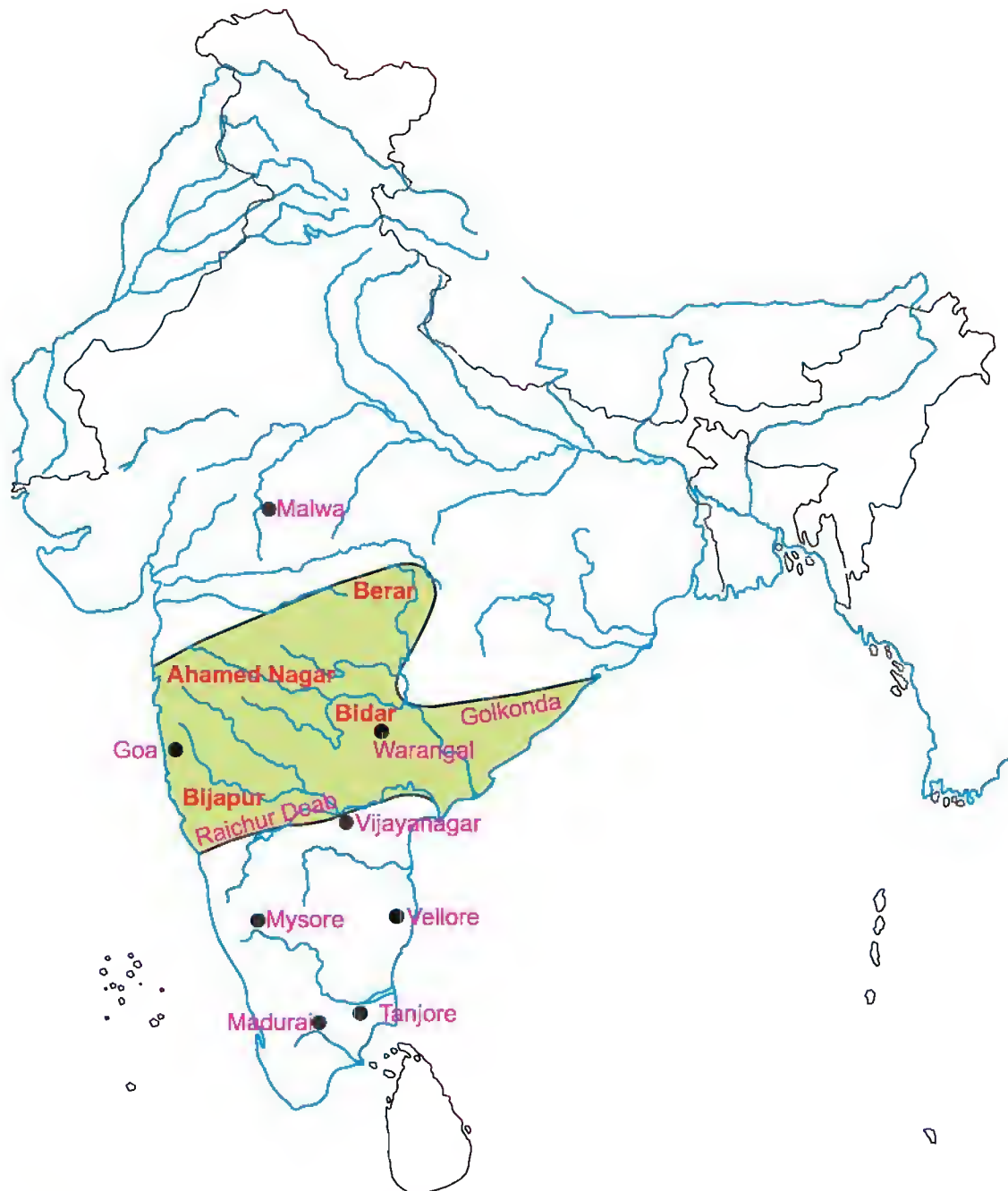
The rulers of the Aravidu dynasty were weak and incompetent. Taking advantage of their weakness the provincial governors became independent.

The rulers of Bijapur and Golconda annexed some areas of Vijayanagar. The Nayaks became free in the south. Thus by 1614 A.D. Vijayanagar rule declined.

THE BAHMANI KINGDOM (1347-1526 A.D.)

The Bahmani kingdom was the most powerful Muslim kingdom that

Bahmani and Vijayanagar Kingdom



 Bahmani and Vijayanagar Kingdom

rose to prominence in the Deccan in 1347 A.D. and lasted till 1526 A.D.

Political History

The founder of this dynasty was **Hasan Gangu Bahmani**. He was a Turkish officer of Devagiri. He established the independent Bahmani kingdom in 1347 A.D. He captured the entire territories from Mahur in north-east to Telangana in the south. He defeated the Hindu ruler of Warangal and annexed Kolhapur, Goa, Mandu and Malwa. Thus his kingdom stretched from the Arabian sea to the Bay of Bengal and included the whole of Deccan upto the river Krishna with its capital at Gulbarga.

Muhammad Shah-I (1358-1377 A.D.), the next ruler was an able general and administrator. He defeated Bukka-I the ruler of Vijayanagar and Kapaya Nayaks of Warangal.

Muhammad Shah-II (1378-1397 A.D.) ascended the throne in 1378 A.D. He was peace loving and hence he developed friendly relations with his neighbours. He built many mosques, madrasas (a place of learning) and hospitals.

On the death of Muhammad Shah-II, **Feroz Shah Bahmani** (1397-1422 A.D.) became the ruler. He was a great general. He defeated Deva Raya I the Vijayanagar ruler. He recruited a number of Hindus in his services.

Towards the end of his rule, he lost the northern and southern

provinces of his kingdom to Vijayanagar.

Ahmad Shah (1422-1435 A.D.) succeeded Feroz Shah Bahmani. He was a cruel and merciless ruler. He conquered the kingdom of Warangal and changed his capital from Gulbarga to Bidar. He died in 1435 A.D.

Muhammad Shah-III (1463-1482 A.D.) was another notable Bahmani ruler. He became the Sultan at the age of nine in 1463 A.D. Muhammad Gawan became the regent of the infant ruler. Under his able guidance the Bahmani kingdom became very powerful. Muhammad Gawan defeated the rulers of Konkan, Sangameshwar, Orissa and Vijayanagar. During this period the Bahmani kingdom stretched from one sea shore to the other and from the river Tapti to the river Tungabhadra.

Muhammad Gawan

He was a very wise scholar and able administrator. He improved the administration, organized finances, encouraged public education, reformed the revenue system, disciplined the army and removed corruption.

Muhammad Gawan fell a victim to the jealousy of Deccan muslims. He was falsely accused by them and so was persecuted and sentenced to death in 1481 by Muhammad Shah III.

The Five Muslim Dynasties

Muhammad Shah-III died in 1482. His successors were weak, so the Bahmini Kingdom disintegrated into five kingdoms namely Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Berar, Golconda and Bidar.

Administration

The Sultans followed a Feudal type of administration. The kingdom was divided into many provinces called Tarafs. Each Taraf was under a Governor called Tarafdar or Amir. The Governors were powerful and supplied the king with men and equipments during times of war.

Golgumbaz

Golgumbaz in Bijapur is called the whispering gallery. This is so, because when one whispers in one corner a lingering echo is heard in the opposite corner.

Contribution to Education, Art and Architecture

The Bahmani Sultans gave great attention to education. They encouraged Arabic and Persian learning. Urdu also flourished during this period. Numerous mosques, madrasas and libraries were built. The most famous monuments of the Sultans were the Juma masjid at Gulbarga, the Golconda fort, the Golgumbaz at Bijapur and the Madrasas of Muhammad Gawan.

Decline of Bahmani Kingdom

There were many causes for the downfall of the Bahmani kingdom. The constant wars between the Bahmini and Vijayanagar rulers, inefficient and weak successors of Muhammad Shah III and rivalry between the Bahmini rulers and foreign nobles were a few causes for the downfall of the Bahmini kingdom.

EXERCISE

1) Choose the correct answer.

1. The Vijayanagar Empire was founded in the year _____.
a) 1337 A.D. b) 1336 A.D. c) 1338 A.D.
2. The brothers Harihara and Bukka served under the Hoysala King _____.
a) Vira Ballala-III b) Narasimhan-II c) Billiama-VI
3. The most famous king of the Vijayanagar empire was _____.
a) Harihara b) Bukka c) Krishnadeva Raya
4. The Muslim kingdom that rose to prominence in the Deccan in 1347 A.D. was the _____ kingdom.
a) Slave b) Vijayanagar c) Bahmini

5. Muhammed Gawan was the Regent of _____

a) Muhammad Shah-III b) Hasan Gangu c) Ahmad Shah

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. A group of eight scholars called _____ adorned the court of Krishnadeva Raya.
2. The Vijayanagar Empire reached its zenith of glory during the period of _____.
3. Ramaraya was defeated and killed in the Battle of _____.
4. The Bahmini Kingdom was founded by _____.
5. The Bahmani Sultans encouraged Arabic and _____ learning.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Vijayanagar | Bijapur |
| 2. Battle of Talikota | Ushaparinayam |
| 3. Krishnadeva Raya | Gulbarga |
| 4. Juma Masjid | Tungabhadra |
| 5. Golgumbaz | 1565 A.D. |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. When was the Vijayanagar kingdom founded and by whom?
2. Who were the important rulers of the Vijayanagar Empire?
3. Write a short note on the Battle of Talikota.
4. When and by whom was the Bahmani kingdom founded?
5. Name the five Muslim kingdoms that arose in Deccan at the end of Bahmani rule.

V) Answer in Detail.

1. Discuss in detail about the glories of the Vijayanagar Empire.
2. Give an account of the political history of the Bahmani Kingdom.

Things to do.

Collect pictures and prepare an album on the various contributions to art and architecture of the rulers of the Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms.

7. BHAKTI AND SUFI MOVEMENTS

The Bhakti Movement of mediaeval India was a wide spread movement that embraced the whole of India for several centuries. The saints of the Bhakti movement advocated Bhakti or devotion to God as a means of attaining salvation. Its main objectives were to reform the Hindu religion and foster friendly relations between the Hindu and Muslim communities. The preachers of this movement belonged to different places and different times.

Bhakthi Cult in South India

Saivism and Vaishnavism revived and gained great impetus through the Bhakti Cult during the Pallava, Chola and Pandya period by the Nayanmars and the Alwars.

There is a popular verse which says

“Bhakti arose first in South India, Ramananda spread it to the north and Kabir made it popular among the masses”.

Nayanmars

There were 63 Nayanmars who popularized the fame of Siva and Sakti. The most famous among them were Appar, Sundarar, Thirugnana Sambandar and Manikavasagar.

Appar was born around 600 A.D. in South Arcot district. Initially he was a follower of Jainism. Due to the

influence of his sister Thilagavathiyar, he became a devotee of Lord Shiva.

He is said to have composed 49,000 pathigams (10 stanzas) of which only 311 pathigams are available.

Manikavasagar stood for the worship of one supreme God and declared that the way to reach God was by love and not by rituals. His work is called **Tiruvagasagam**.

Sambandhar is said to have sung about 16000 devotional pathigams of which only 384 pathigam are available.

Sundaramoorthy Nayanar was born towards the close of the 8th century A.D. in South Arcot district. He composed 38000 pathigams of which only 100 pathigams are available.

The most popular works of this period are **Sekhizar's** “**Periyapuram**” (Biographies of Nayanmars), **Devaram** (a collection of hymns and **Thiruvagasagam**). These hymns are great devotional, philosophical and literary works.

Alwars

The glories of Lord Vishnu were sung by 12 Alwars. The most famous among the Alwars were **Nammalwar**, **Perialwar** and **Andal**. **Nadamuni** compiled the 4000 hymns sung by the Alwars and name as **Nalayira Divya Prabhandam**.

Impact of the Bakthi Cult

Bakthi cult gave rise to the construction of magnificent temples at Tanjore, Chidambaram and Gangaikonda Cholapuram. Many bronze sculptures of Gods, Goddesses and Bakthi saints were made and taken out in processions during festive occasions. Devotional songs were sung in vernacular languages.

Early history of the Bhakti Movement

One of the earlier exponents of the Bhakthi movement was Sankaracharya. He was born at Kaladi in Kerala. He preached Advaita philosophy or the worship of one God (Monotheism). He said Brahma or the Supreme spirit is alone real. Sankaracharya taught his followers to love truth, respect reason and realize the purpose of life.

Exponents of the Movement

Ramanuja, a great exponent of the Bhakti movement, was born at Sriperumbudur.



Ramanuja

He was a great Vaishnavite leader of the 12th century A.D. He taught that salvation lies only in

devotion to God. He invited the down trodden to Vaishnavism.

Ramananda was the follower of Ramanuja. He believed in the existence of God. He saw humanity as one large family and all men as brothers. His disciples came from all religions and castes. He started preaching in the language of the people.

Vallabhacharya (1479-1531 A.D.) was a devotee of Krishna who taught that an individual could attain salvation through Bhakti.

Basava was the founder of Virasaivism. His followers were known as Virasaivas or Lingayatas. They challenged the idea of caste and theory of rebirth.

Chaitanya was born in Bengal in 1485 A.D. He propagated Krishna cult. He believed that one can realize the presence of God only through love and devotion.

Kabir (1425-1518 A.D.), a follower of Ramananda was the first to preach Hindu-Muslim unity. Kabir is regarded as the greatest of the mystic saints. His followers are called Kabirpanthis. His teachings have been collected in a book called Bijaka. His poems particularly Dohas had a great appeal for the common man. He said that Ram and Rahim were the same. He preached against idol worship and caste system.

Kabir - A typical poem of him.

O servant where dost thou seek me?

Lo! I am beside thee

I am neither in temple nor in mosque,
I am neither in Kaabha or Kailash
Neither am I in rites and ceremonies
nor in yoga and remuneration
If thou art a true seeker, thou shall
at once see me;
thou shall meet me in a moment of time
Kabir says; O Sadhu! God is breath
of all breath.



Kabir

Guru Nanak (1469-1538 A.D.)

Guru Nanak another well-known Saint of the Bhakti Movement was the founder of Sikhism. He was a disciple of Kabir.



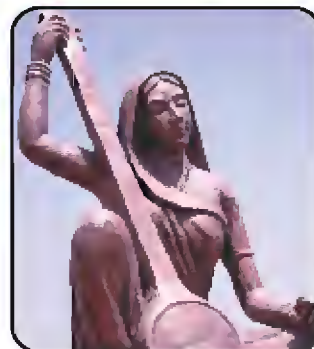
Guru Nanak

He was born in 1469 A.D. in Talwandi near Lahore. He preached unity of God, goodwill and co-operation among Hindus and Muslims. He advocated truth,

honesty, kindness and condemned orthodox beliefs and idolatry or idol worship.

Mirabai

Mirabai a saint of this movement was born in 1498 A.D. She was the



Mirabai

daughter of Rathor Ratna Singh of Mewar and wife of the ruler of Udaipur. She was a devotee of Krishna. She was very popular in Rajasthan for her bhajans.

Maharashtra saints

The Maratha region produced a number of Bhakti Saints namely Gnanadeva, Namdeva, Eknath, Tukaram, Tulsidas and Ramdas. Gnanadeva wrote a commentary on Bhagavat Gita called Ganeswari. Chokamela was the first dalit writer of India. Eknath opposed caste distinction.

Guru Ramdas's work was Dasabodha. Tulsidas was the author of Ramcharitmanas.

The Sufi Movement

Sufism was a reform movement which originated in Persia and became popular in India in the 12th century A.D. The followers of this movement were called as Sufis. The

Sufis protested against materialism of the Caliphate as a religious and political institution and turned towards asceticism and mysticism. They regarded Prophet Muhammad as a perfect human being. Sufism insisted that God could be reached only through meditation, love and devotion. They opposed rituals and were tolerant towards other religions. The Sufis organized themselves into communities and were controlled by a master known as Shaikh (in Arabic) Pir or Murshid (in Persian). The Sufis belonged to 12 orders called as Silsilas. The word Silsila means a "chain" signifying a continuous link between master and disciple. The Chisti Silsila is the most important Sufi order in India as they adapted successfully to the local environment and the features of Indian devotional tradition.

Important Sufi Saints of India

Some of the most important Sufi Saints of India were Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chisti, Baba Farid and Nizam-ud-din Auliya.

Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chisti came to India around 1192 A.D. and stayed at Ajmer. According to him the greatest form of devotion to God was through service to humanity. He dedicated his entire life to the service of mankind. He was popularly known as 'Gharib Nawaz' or protector of the poor. He encouraged singing of devotional songs and qawalis at gatherings. He died in 1235 A.D. The place where he was buried in Ajmer is an

important place of pilgrimage.

The Hindu customs of breaking coconuts and lighting of lamp are followed here.

Sufism –Name Derivation

Suf meaning wool referring to the coarse woolen clothes worn by Sufis an emblem of simplicity and a silent protest against growing luxuries of the world.

Safa meaning purity.

Suffa the platform outside the Prophets mosque where a group of close followers assembled to learn about the faith.

Baba Farid was the disciple of Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chisti preached the unity of God and brotherhood. He encouraged people to live a simple life. He composed many verses in Punjabi which are recited by both the Hindus and the Muslims. Sultan Balban was a devotee of Baba Farid.

Nizam-ud-din Auliya was a popular saint who came from Badayeen and settled in Delhi. He became the disciple of Baba Farid. He was against class and caste distinctions.

He was popularly referred to as Mehboob-i-illahi (Beloved of God) by his devotees. His dargah is at Delhi. It is visited by both the Hindus and Muslims.

Saint Nagore Andavar

Saint Nagore Andavar belonged to the 16th Century A.D. He was popularly called as Meeran Sahib or QadirWali. The shrine at Nagore is

dedicated to him. The Kandhuri Urs festival celebrated at Nagore is attended by people of all religions. Although the Nagore Dargah is dedicated to a Muslim saint, Hindu influence is seen in the architectural style of the Dargah and the rituals performed, e.g. applying sandalwood paste, giving prasadam, tonsuring the head etc.

The Dargah or a tomb

The Dargah or a tomb of a Shaikh became a center of devotion for his followers as they believed that in death, the Shaikh was united with God and became closer to Him than when alive. So followers visited the Dargah seeking material and spiritual benefits.

Impact of the Bhakti and Sufi Movements

The Bhakti and Sufi Movements tried to end the exploitation of the masses by the priestly class. It

created awareness about the evils of superstitious beliefs. It paved the way for equality and brotherhood. The Bhakti saints preached against ritualism, idol worship, caste-system, priestly domination and difference of religions. They believed that through love and devotion one can realize the personal presence of God. They encouraged good will and co-operation among the Hindus and Muslims.

The Sufi Saints taught that there is one God and all human beings are his children. They emphasized on leading a pure life and serving the poor and needy. They condemned rituals and sacrifices.

Hindi, Punjabi, Bengali, Telugu, Kannada and Tamil literature were enriched by the Bhakti and Sufi saints.

EXERCISES

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The Bhakti movement spread during the _____ period in India.
a) Medieval b) Ancient c) Modern
2. Shankaracharya was born at _____ in Kerala.
a) Kaladi b) Talwandi c) Mewar
3. Gurunanak was the founder of _____.
a) Sikhism b) Virasaivism c) Vaishnavism
4. Sufism originated in _____.
a) Iraq b) Turkey c) Persia

I) Fill in the blanks.

1. Shankaracharya preached _____ philosophy.
2. Ramanuja, an exponent of the Bhakti movement was born at _____ near Chennai.
3. Basava was the founder of _____.
4. Gnanadeva wrote a commentary on Bhagavat Gita called _____.
5. _____ festival celebrated at Nagore Dargah.

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Nayanmars | Dalit Writer |
| 2. Manikavasagar | Vaishnavites |
| 3. Alvars | Tiruvvasagam |
| 4. Mirabai | Saivites |
| 5. Chokamela | Devotee of Krishna |

III) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What were the main objectives of the Bhakti movement?
2. What was the impact of the Bhakti cult in south India?
3. Write a short note on Kabir?
4. Name the Maratha Saints of the Bhakti movement.
5. What did the Sufists insist?

IV) Answer in detail.

1. Give a detailed account of the exponents of the Bhakti movement in India.
2. Write in detail about the Sufi movement in India.
3. What was the impact of the Bhakti and Sufi movement in India.

Things to do.

1. Collect pictures of the saints of the Bhakti and Sufi movements.
2. Enact a skit on the life of any saint of the Bhakti or Sufi movement.

GEOGRAPHY

1. The Earth: Its structure and tectonic movements

The Earth our home land, mother planet, is the important member in the solar system. This is because our Earth is the only planet in the solar system which has organisms in it. Not only that, it provides all basic requirements. We know to observe and learn about various organisms of the Earth but the life containing planet's formation is still in debate.

Do you know?

The Egyptians visualized that earth was a floating sphere on the sea.

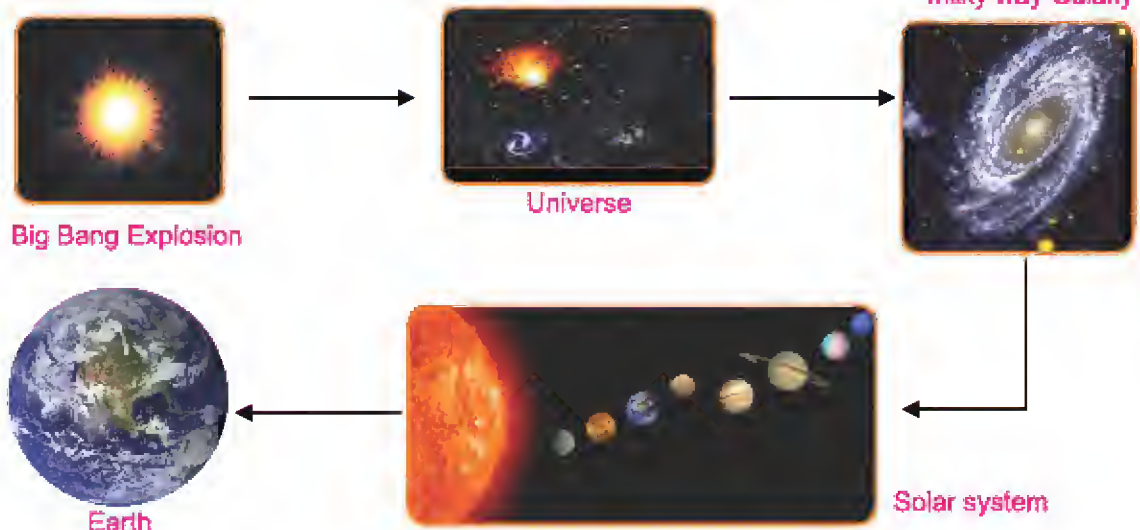
Many experts had brought out theories on the formation of Earth and other planets. Among them, "Big Bang" theory is the most accepted one. It proposes that the universe was once extremely compact, dense and hot. Around 10 billion to

20 billion years ago there was a cosmic explosion called "Big Bang". From that explosion, the universe including our Earth was formed. An American astronomer Edwin Hubble explained that the existing universe had been expanding. As time passes, galaxies move further and further apart. On the 30th May 2010, the scientists made a Large Hadron Collider (LHC) machine to test the Big Bang theory. It may help us to understand some of the mysteries of the formation of the Earth.

Activity

Take a balloon and mark some points to represent galaxies. Then you blow it up and simultaneously observe the points marked on it. They move away from each other as the balloon expands.

Formation of the Earth



Formation of Continents and Oceans

The land and water bodies were not always distributed on the surface of the earth as they are today. A few million years ago, all the present continents were clustered together around the South Pole. This **Super continent** was called **Pangea**. In Greek, it means "all earth". The Pangea was surrounded by a Mega Ocean called the **Penthalassa** or the **Super Ocean**. In Greek, it means "all water". The Pangea was broken into a number of plates known as the lithosphere Plates. These Plates move around very slowly, from a few Millimeters to a centimeter a year.

Do you know?

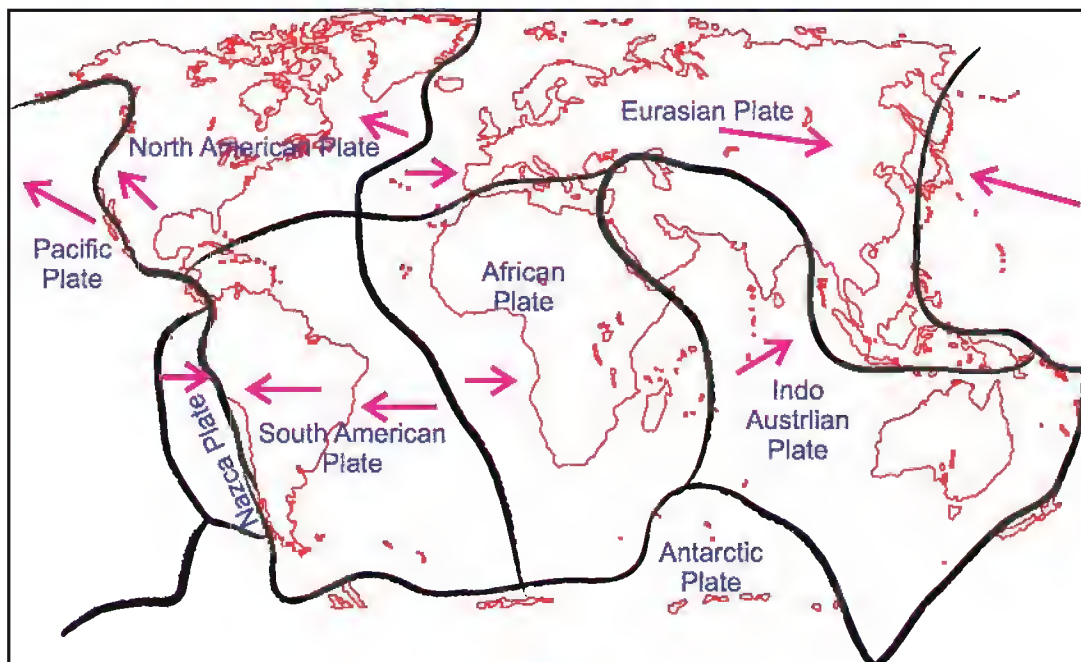
The Pacific plate is the largest plate and it covers about 1/5th of entire Earth's surface.

Do you know?

The Himalayas is rising by about 5mm per year, due to the movement of Indo-Australian plate, and the plate is still moving at 67 mm per year. The scientists expect that, in another 10 million years, the plate will travel about 1,500 km into Asia.

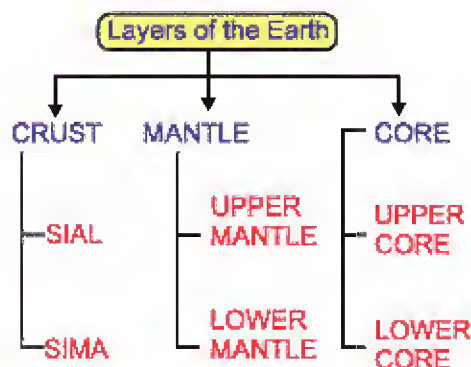
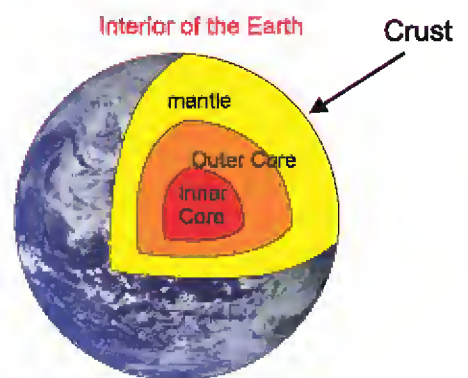
The Pangea was broken into seven major plates and several tiny plates. The major plates were the Eurasia, Antarctica, N.America, S.America, Pacific, Africa and Indo-Australian plates. The smaller plates included the Arabian, Caribbean, Philippine, Cocos, Nazca and so on. These plates are continuously in motion with respect to each other.

PLATE BOUNDARIES OF THE EARTH



Interior of the Earth

By analyzing the seismograms recorded from many earthquakes, scientists have discovered that three main layers or shells exist within the Earth. Isaac Newton was one of the first scientists to theorize about the structure of the earth. Since then many scientists presented theories on the structure of the earth. **The part of the earth we live on is a very thin layer relative to the inner earth.** The interior of the earth can be divided into three major layers based on chemical composition and characteristics. They are the **crust, mantle** and the **core**.



Do you know?

Suess, an Austrian Geologist named the crust, mantle and core as sial, sima and nife respectively.

Crust

The uppermost layer of the earth's surface is called the "crust or lithosphere". The continental crust is composed of a layer called the **"SIAL"** which is made up of Silica and Aluminium. The oceanic crust is composed of basaltic layer called the **"SIMA"** which is made up of Silica and Magnesium. Crust is thicker on the continents and thinner on the ocean floors. The sial layer is floating on the sima layer. The average depth of sial is about 20 km and The average depth of sima is about 25 km. Their average density of the crust is about 3.

Mantle

Mantle lies between the crust and core. It comprises about 83 % of the Earth's volume. It is made up of plates that move and create continental drift. Beyond 900 km, this layer is completely homogenous. Upper mantle is known as **"Asthenosphere"**. It extends upto a depth of 700 km. Lower mantle is semisolid and is plastic in nature. The average density of the mantle is about 8.

Do you know?

The layers of the Earth can be compared with a mango or boiled egg or cricket ball for better understanding.

Core

The inner most layer of the earth is called the **"Core or Barysphere"**. It is otherwise known as **NIFE**,

because of the presence of Nickel and Ferrous(iron). This layer produces earth's magnetic field. There are two main divisions; they are the outer core and the inner core. The particles present here resemble like liquid. It may be in a solid state due to excessive pressure of the surrounding layers. The density of the core is about 12.

Temperature of Interior of the Earth

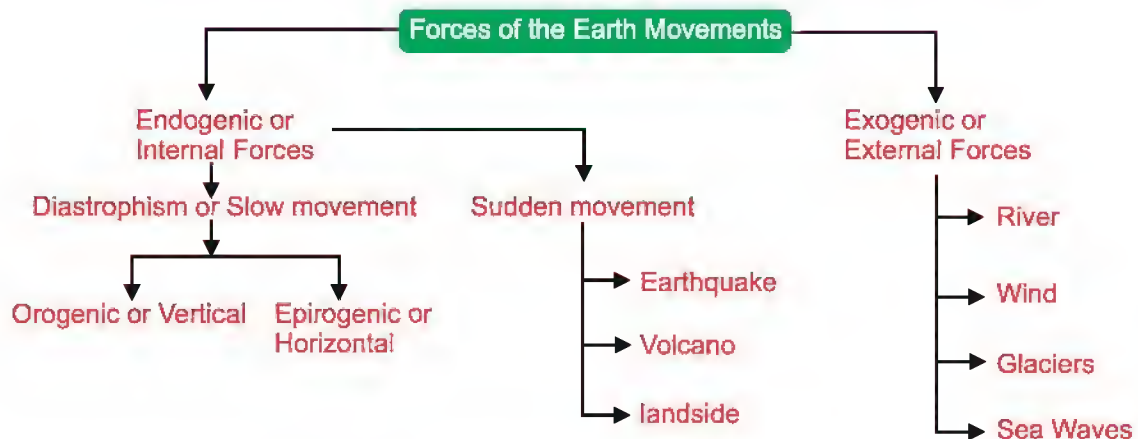
The experience of volcanic eruption, hot springs and mines indicates that heat increases as we move downwards into the earth. The temperature is estimated at the centre of the Earth to be as high as 5000°C. The normal gain rate of temperature is 1°C for every 32 metres of descent.

Do you know?

The Tethys sea was a shallow sea between the Angara and Gondwana land.

Forces of Earth Movements

The crust of the earth is not stable. Several areas of the present land masses were once beneath the sea. Continuous changes are taking place on the surface of the earth. Once upon a time, the Himalayas were the “Tethys” sea. A few of the changes are gradual and slow, some of them are sudden. These changes are brought on by two different forces. They are,



The Endogenic or Internal Forces

It originates and acts from within the earth's crust. It gives rise to deformation and irregularities on the crust of the earth.

The earth movements which bring about vast changes on the crust of the earth are called the Endogenic or Tectonic movements. These movements are of two types:

Slow movements or Diastrophism

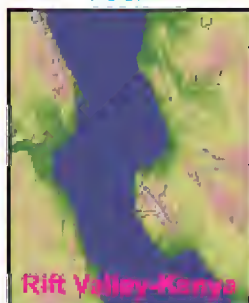
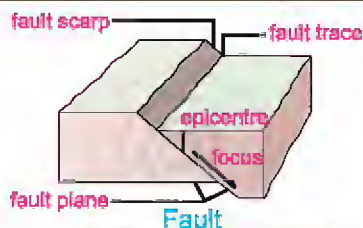
It is the general term applied to slow bending, folding, warping and fracturing. Such movements may be further divided as follows;

Epirogenic or continental movement

The vertical movement leads to either uplift or subsidence of the earth's crust, along lines of weaknesses which are called "**FAULTS**". Displacement of the earth's crust takes place along the fault line. When displacement takes place along two adjoining fault lines, a portion between them may get uplifted to form a block mountain or plateau or subside to form a basin or Rift valley. Large scale vertical movements of the earth's crust are also called Epirogenic movements

Do you know?

The Great Rift Valley of East Africa and the Narmadha valley in India are the best examples of such basins bounded by faults.



Narmadha-India

Orogenic or Mountain Building Movements

Horizontal movements of the earth's crust are responsible for folding and displacement of the layers of rocks. Simple folding consists of alternating upfolds called "**Anticlines**" and down folds called "**Synclines**". Such simple folds rarely occur. More often folds get compressed to such an extent that the layers of rocks get displaced over long distances resulting in complex structure. Large scale horizontal movements are called Orogenic movements. They are responsible for the formation of fold mountains of the world – like the Himalayas.

The Exogenic or External Forces

It originates and acts on the surface. It removes the irregularities to make a leveled land.

Activity

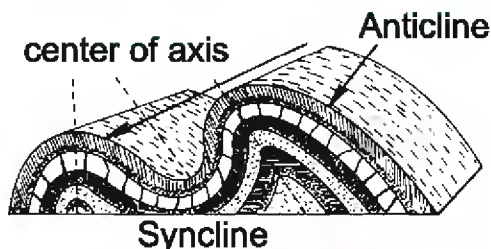
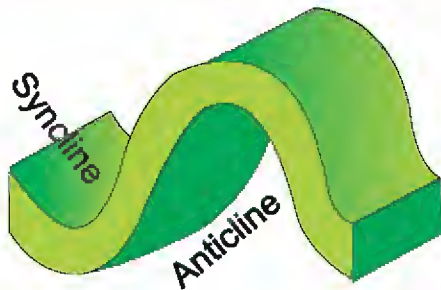
Making an Anticline and Syncline:

- All you require is a pile of paper.
- Put the papers on your table.
- Push the papers from both sides with your hands.

iv) The sheets become folded and rise into a peak.

v) you have made an Anticline and a Syncline.

List the important fold mountains of the world.



Forming of fold mountain

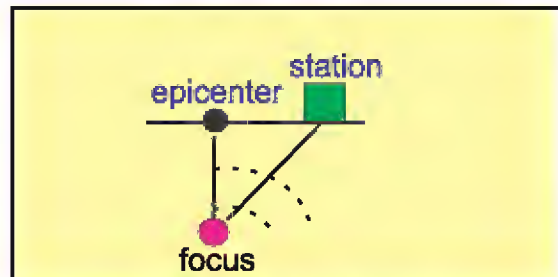
Sudden movements

These movements bring sudden changes on and below the crust. These movements are destructive in nature. The major destructions are happened due to Earthquakes and Volcanic activities.

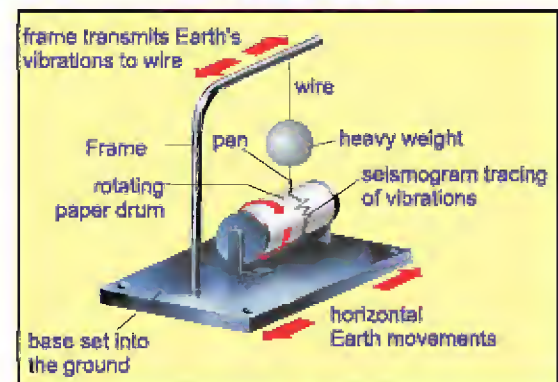
Earthquakes

An earthquake is a sudden shaking or trembling of a part of the earth's crust which results in tremors or vibrations. They are classified as **volcanic earthquakes** and the **tectonic earthquakes**. The volcanic earthquakes occur along with eruption and the tectonic earthquakes are caused by their deformation or displacement in the rocks.

The point of origin of the earthquake is called the "**Focus**". The point directly above the focus on the surface is called the "**Epicenter**". There are annually 8,000-10,000 earthquakes occurring in the world. An earthquake occurs for every one hour. There are many more undetected, because of their low intensity.



Earthquake centre



Sismograph

Do you know?

The earthquake waves are recorded by the instrument known as the Seismograph. The Richter scale is used to measure the intensity of an earthquake. Its scale ranges from 0 to 9.

Types of Earthquake Waves

Basically it is divided into **body waves** and **surface waves**.

Body waves are produced by the

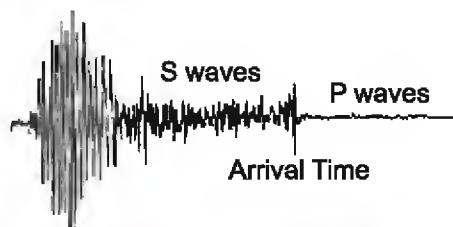
release of energy at the focus and move in all directions through the body of the earth. There are two types of body waves.

Primary waves or P-waves move faster and are the first to be recorded by the seismograph. It is similar to the sound waves and travel through gaseous, liquid and solid materials. The primary waves travel by the compression of earth materials forward and backward in its direction. It travels at a speed of 8 Km/sec.

Secondary waves or S-waves are slower than the P-waves. It can travel through solid materials. During the occurrence of secondary waves, particles oscillate in the direction of wave travel. It is similar to the movement of a rope shaken from side to side. It travels at a speed of 5 Km/sec.

Surface waves are the last to be recorded on the seismograph. These waves cause most of the damages on the surface. They are also known as L-waves. They travel at a speed of 4 Km/sec.

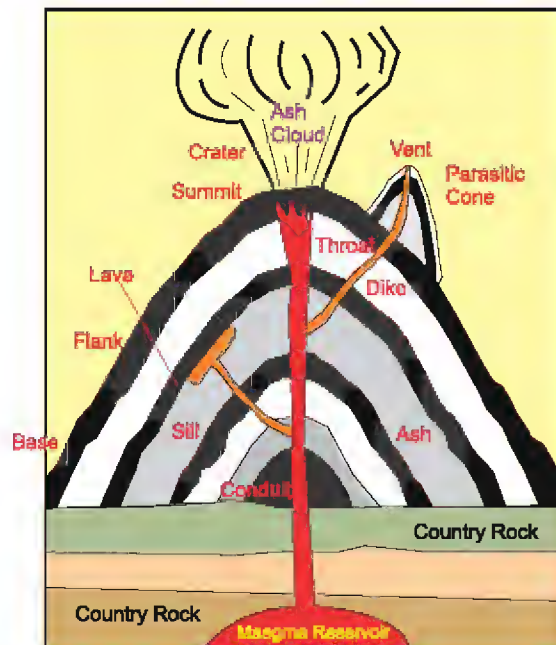
surface waves



Earthquake waves

Volcanoes

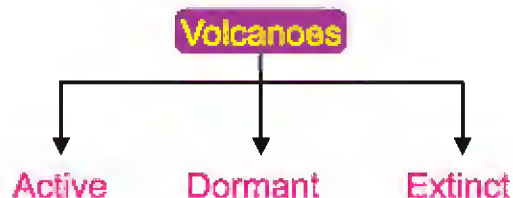
A volcano is a vent or an opening on the earth's crust, through which hot molten materials erupt from the interior. When the magma erupts out of the earth on to the surface, it is called "**Lava**". The eruption of materials from the interior of the earth's crust may occur with huge explosions or quiet in nature.



Cross section of a Volcano

Types of Volcanoes

Volcanoes can be classified into three types based on the frequency of eruption. They are:



Active Volcano

It erupts lava frequently. Most of the active volcanoes are formed along the mid-oceanic ridges. Mauna loa in Hawai Island is the largest active volcano in the world. The Barren Island is the only active volcano in India.



Barren Island volcano

Do you know?

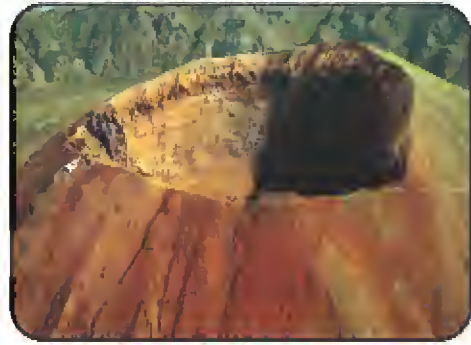
Northwestern part of the Deccan plateau of India has been made up of volcanic lava.



Volcano in Iceland

Dormant Volcanoes

They are also called **sleeping volcanoes**. These volcanoes have been active in the past, stopped ejecting lava now, but it can erupt at any time in the future. The Vesuvius of Italy and Mauna Kea in Hawaii are the best examples.



Vesuvius in Italy

Extinct Volcanoes

Extinct volcanoes are also called as dead volcanoes. They erupted in the past but they did not do so recently and in future it is expected there will not be any eruptions. Mt. Kilimajaro in Africa and Narcondam Island near the north-east of North Andaman Island of Indian territory are some examples of extinct volcanoes. The famous Tiruvannamalai hills of Tamil Nadu and Panaka hills of Andhra Pradesh are also considered as extinct volcanoes.



Norcondam Island in India

Do you know?

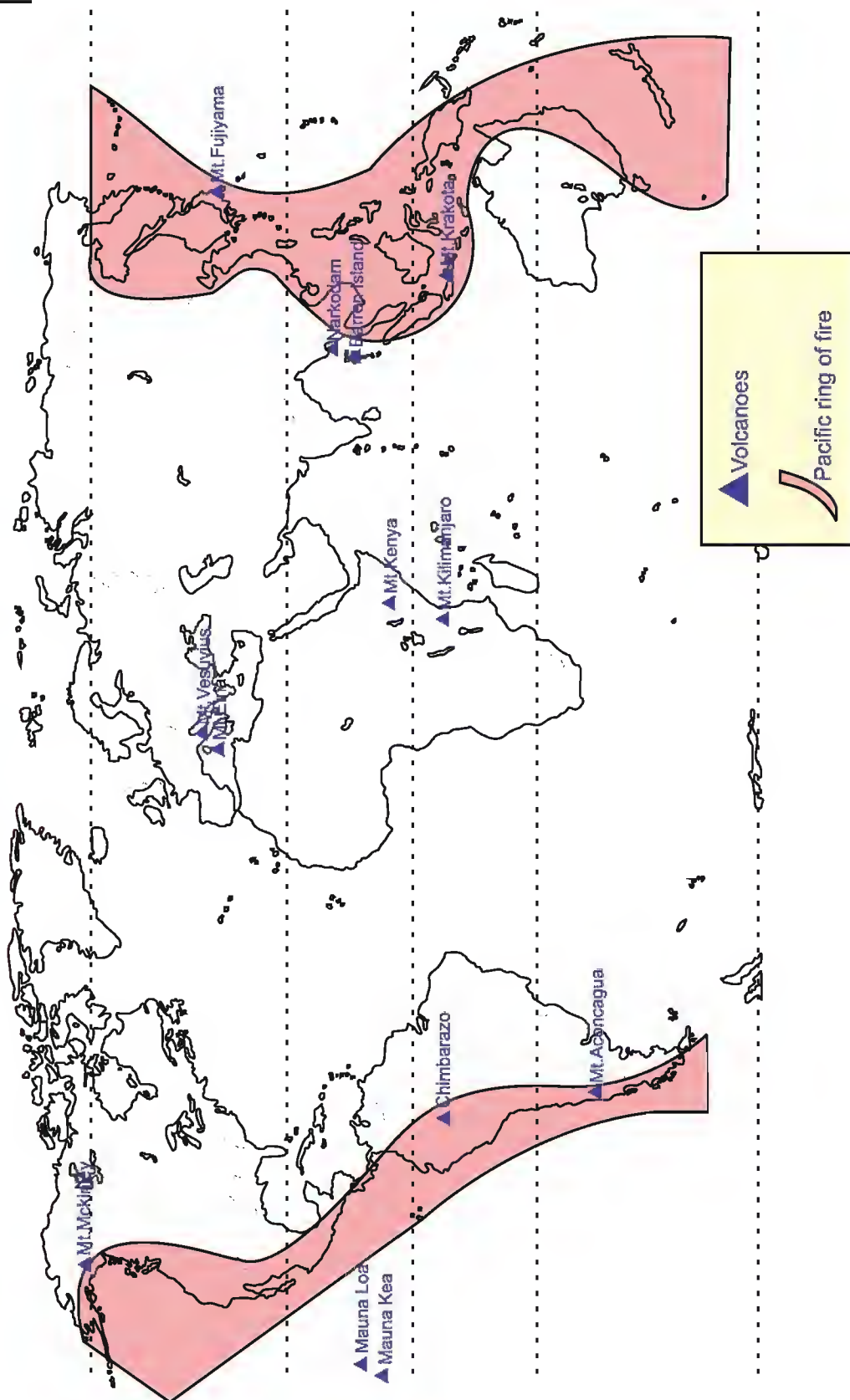
The crater of a volcano filled with water is known as Crater Lake.

Activity

On the map of world mark the Earthquake prone zones.

Volcanic Regions of the World

N



EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer for the following.

1. _____ is the only Planet has organisms in it.
a) Earth b) Venus c) Mars d) Jupiter
2. The Pangea is broken into _____ major plates.
a) 6 b) 7 c) 10 d) 12
3. The _____ of the Earth is not stable.
a) Core b) Nife c) Crust d) Mantle
4. Large scale vertical movements of the Earth Crust are called _____.
a) Endogenic b) Exogenic c) Focus d) Denudation
5. The point of origin of the Earthquake is called _____.
a) Epicenter b) Focus c) Centre d) Seismic zone

II) Fill in the blanks.

6. The Continental Crust is composed of _____ layer.
7. The Sial layer is _____ on the Sima layer.
8. Large scale horizontal movements of the Earth Crust are called _____ movements.
9. _____ is also known as 'L'-waves.
10. A volcano is a _____ or an opening in the Earth Crust.

III) Match The Following.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 11. Mauna loa | Africa |
| 12. Vesuvius | India |
| 13. Mt Kilimanjaro | Hawai |
| 14. Fujiyama | Italy |
| 15. Norcondam | Japan |

IV) Answer the following questions shortly.

16. Name the types of layers of the Earth.
17. Write a short note on Pangea and Panthalasa.
18. Name the major plates of the World.
19. Name the forces which affect the earth movements.
20. What is meant by anticline and syncline?
21. What are the types of volcanoes?

V) Answer the following questions briefly.

22. Examine the layers of the Earth crust.
23. Describe the types of earthquake waves.
24. Draw a cross section of a Volcano and mark their parts.
25. Draw a cross section of layers of the Earth and name the layers.

2. Earth Surface: Changing face of Lithosphere

Look around your place. Do you have any mountains, hills and plateaus near your locality? Can you guess how are they formed? And will they remain the same features in future also? Do you find any changes taking place in them? Yes, there are some changes taking place, slowly.

Sometimes, we notice that some of the rocks are getting cracked or broken into pieces and we notice the steep slopes modified into gentle slopes or low lying areas are dumped with soil, sand and stones.

The climatic elements such as temperature, rainfall and frost and also the natural agents like rivers, winds, glaciers and sea waves are responsible for these changes. Changes happen not only in human life but also the surface of the earth is subjected to change. Let us study the changes taking place on the earth's surface, in detail.

Weathering

Weathering is the process of disintegration or decomposition of rocks. Weathering is a complex interaction of physical, chemical and biological processes that alter the rocks of the crust. Weathering can be classified into **physical** (or mechanical), **chemical** and **biological** weathering.

Physical (or Mechanical) Weathering

Physical or Mechanical weathering is the process that causes the disintegration of rocks into small fragments without chemical change. The primary process in physical weathering is abrasion. Physical weathering is done by the following process.

Thermal Stress

Rocks are made up of a combination of several minerals. The expansion and shrinking of each mineral due to changes in temperature vary from one another. The prolonged expansion and shrinking of rocks cause stress which may develop into breaking of rocks.

This process is called thermal stress weathering. It has two main types, such as, **thermal shock** and **thermal fatigue**. This type of weathering is common in the desert regions.

Frost Weathering

The mountainous areas experience frost conditions and they have this type weathering. Sometimes, the cracks found on the rocks are filled with water due to rain. It may freeze into ice during night due to very low temperature and melts during the day time. Since ice is a solid material, it creates more pressure in the cracks of the rocks and so the cracks develop further.

The continuous freezing and melting of water cause the rocks to break into pieces. This type of weathering is said to be '**Frost Weathering**'.

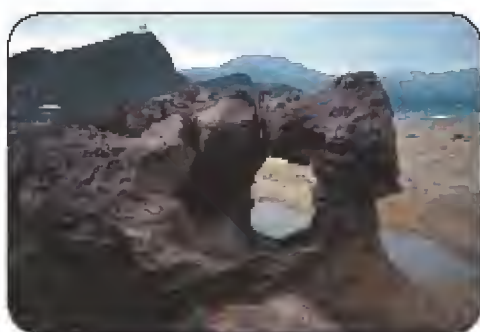


Frost Weathering

The surface pattern on this pedestal rock is honeycomb weathering, caused by salt crystallisation. This example is from Yehliu, Taiwan.

Salt Crystal Growth

Salt crystallization, otherwise known as **haloclasty**, causes disintegration of rocks when saline solutions seep into cracks and joints in the rocks and evaporate, leaving salt crystals behind.



Salt Crystallisation- Taiwan

Activity

Visit nearby mountain areas to observe different weathering processes.

Chemical Weathering

Chemical weathering refers to decomposition of rocks or may be



Weathered Rocks

defined as the breaking of rocks due to the alterations made in the chemicals of the rocks. In this process of chemical weathering, oxidation and hydrolysis are the most common occurrences.

Dissolution

Rainfall becomes acidic if atmospheric carbon dioxide or sulphur dioxide or nitrogen oxide dissolves in the rainwater. When it occurs on a limestone or chalk region, the minerals are dissolved and result in the weathering to the rocks.

Do you know?

The Government of India banned the tanneries around Taj Mahal due to acid rain caused by these industries which affects the marble stones of this wonder of the World.

Mineral Hydration

Hydration is often referred to as absorption of water. In this kind of weathering, water ions attach

themselves to other minerals present in the rock. The attachment leads to an increase in the volume of minerals, thus creating mechanical pressure, which leads to weathering.

Hydrolysis

Hydrolysis is a process affecting silicate minerals. In such reactions, silicates are converted into clay minerals by the hydrogen and hydroxide ions.

Oxidation

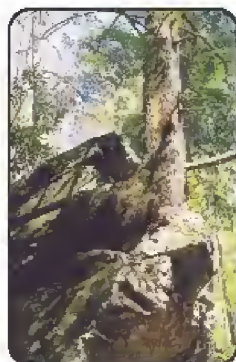
This is the process where the metals present in the rock combine with oxygen and water to form oxides. These oxides make the rock weak and it consequently crumbles to form smaller rock particles. This process is better known as **rusting**.



Oxidation

Biological Weathering

The most common form of biological weathering is due to the



growth of plants and trees. development in various mines, quarries, constructions of buildings, on roads. They help in their disintegration. Human beings, plants and animals are also primarily responsible for biological weathering.

Running Water (river)

A river is a natural water course, usually freshwater, originating on highlands and flowing towards an ocean, a lake, a sea or another river. River is one of the most important agents of erosion. Rivers do the work of erosion, transportation and deposition during the development of their courses.

Erosional Process

The rivers do the work of erosion through different processes, namely:

Hydraulic Process

Hydraulic process is the breaking down of rocks under the impact of continuous flow of water.

Abrasion

This is the mechanical grinding of the river's traction load against the banks and bed of the river.

Attrition

This is the wear and tear of the transported materials themselves when they roll and collide into one another.

Solution

This is the chemical or solvent action of water on soluble / partly soluble rock.

Transportation Process

The transportation by the rivers is carried on by the following processes.

Traction

Boulders and gravels are dragged by the river along the bottom and along the sides of the river valley.

Saltation

Some particles having medium size texture jump up and down in the bottom of the valley and is known as **saltation**.

Suspension

Relatively smaller sizes of particles are transported and are suspended in the running water and this is called as **suspension**.

Solution

A few rocks, soluble in water like salts and limestone, are dissolved in the water.

Landforms Associated with Rivers

The Mountain Course

This course starts from a mountain range. Due to steep slope and high velocity of the river, the vertical corrosion action is predominant. The Gorges, Canyons and V-shaped valleys are formed.

River Capture

This is also known as the **river piracy** or **river beheading**. Its development is dependent on the different rates of headward erosion into a divide.



River Capture

Rapids, Cataracts and Waterfalls

Due to unequal resistance of hard and soft rocks traversed by the river,



Rapid

the outcrop of a band of hard rock may cause a jump or fall downstream, leading to the formation of **rapids**. Similar falls of greater dimension are also referred



Waterfalls

to as **cataracts**, when rivers plunge down in a sudden fall of some height, they are called **waterfalls**.

The Valley Course

Here, lateral corrosion tends to replace vertical corrosion. Active

erosion of the banks widens the V-shaped valley.

Meanders

A meander in general is a bend in a sinuous watercourse. A meander is formed when the moving water in a river erodes the outerbanks and widens its valley, over time. As the water flowing under gravity rarely flows straight for any long distance, a winding course quickly develops. The irregularities



Meander

of the ground force the river to swing in loops, forming meanders.

River Cliffs

When the river water enters the bend of the river, it dashes straight and erodes the outerbank into a steep river cliff.

Interlocking Spurs

As the stream flows on, the



Interlocking Spurs

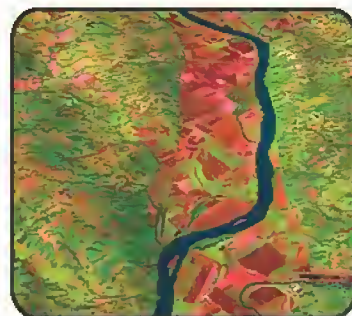
meanders migrate progressively outward with the interlocking spurs alternating with the undercut slopes.

The Plain Course

Here, the work of a river is mainly deposition, building up beds and forming extensive floodplains. The volume of water is greatly swelled by the additional tributaries that join the main stream. Coarse materials are dropped and the finer silt is carried down towards the mouth of the river. Large sheets of materials are deposited on the level plain and may split the river into several complicated channels, so that it can be described as a braided stream. Some of the major features are:

Floodplain

River in its lower course has large quantity of sediments. During annual floods, these materials are spread over lowlying and adjacent areas. A layer of sediment is thus deposited during each flood, gradually building up a fertile floodplain. When the river flows normally, its bed is raised through



Flood Plain

the accumulation of deposits and material is also dropped on the sides forming raised banks called as Levees.

Ox-bow Lake

In the lower course of the river, a meander becomes very much more active. The outside bank or concave



Ox bow lake

bank is so rapidly eroded that the river becomes almost a complete circle. A time will come when the river cuts through the narrow neck of the loop, making an Ox-bow lake.

Delta

When the river reaches the sea, the fine materials it has not yet dropped are deposited at its mouth, forming a fan shaped alluvial



Delta

Do you know?

The Mississippi River is the largest river system in North America. About 3,730 km long, the river originates at Lake Itasca, Minnesota. It is the fourth longest river in the world and the tenth most powerful river in the world.

feature called **deltas**. Different types of delta are: **bird foot delta**, **arcuate delta**, **estuarine delta** and **cusped delta**.

Do you know?

The Ganges is the largest river of the Indian subcontinent, flowing east through the Gangetic Plain of Northern India into Bangladesh. The 2,510 km river rises in the western Himalayas in the Uttarakhand. The Ganges Basin drains 1,000,000 Km². and supports one of the world's highest densities of humans. The river has been declared as India's National River.

Waves

The most powerful agents of marine or coastal erosion are the waves. Along the coast, waves are agents of erosion, transport and deposition. Marine erosion operates in the following way.

Corrosion

Waves with rock debris charge against the base of the cliffs and wear them back by corrosion.

Attrition

The constantly moving waves hurl fragments into very small places.

Hydraulic Action

When waves are dashed against the coast, they may enter joints in the rocks. The air imprisoned inside the joints is immediately compressed. When the

waves retreat, the compressed air expands with explosive violence.

Solvent Action

Chemical changes in the rocks cause decomposition of rocks, by solution.

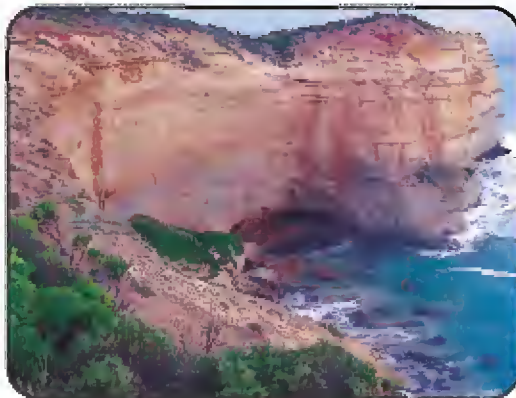
Features Associated with Coastal Erosion

Bays

On exposed coasts, the continual action of waves on rocks of varying resistance causes the coastline to be eroded irregularly. This is more pronounced where alternate bands of granite, limestone, sand and clay occur together.

Cliffs

Generally, a very steep rock face adjoining the coast forms a cliff.



Cliff

Cave, Arch, Stack and Stump

Prolonged wave attack, on the base of a cliff, excavates holes called **caves**. When two caves approach one another, an **arch** is formed. Further erosion by waves will ultimately lead to the total collapse of the arch. The rest of the feature will remain as a pillar of rock

known as **stack**. If it is further eroded, it then forms **stumps** which are only just visible above the sea level.



Cave and Stack



Arch



Stump

Features Associated with Coastal Deposition

Beaches

A beach is sand deposition along the coast. It usually consists of loose particles of sand.

Do you know?

World's longest beach is the Miami in the USA followed by the Marina beach in Chennai.

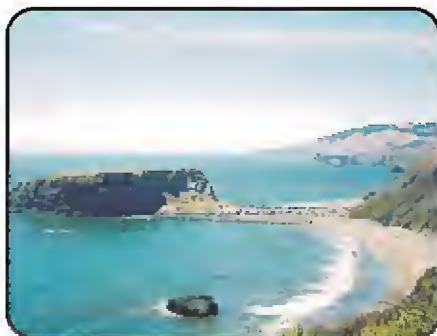
Spits and Bars

The debris eroded by waves is continually moved by long shore drift and may be deposited where there is some sort of indentation. As more materials are added, they will pile up



Spit

into a ridge or embankment to form a **tongue** or **spit**, with one end attached to the land and the other end projecting into the sea. When a ridge of sand is formed across the mouth of a river or the entrance to a bay, it is called as a **bar**.



Bar

Glaciers

The ice flow is called a glacier. Glaciers are widespread in the area where temperature is below freezing point. Glaciers are found in every continent except Australia. In regions lying above the snowline, the accumulation of snow solidifies under its own pressure, which then moves slowly down the valley due

to gravity. Glacier plays a combined role of erosion, transportation and deposition throughout its course. They may be grouped as: (i) **Valley glaciers**, (ii) **Continental glaciers** and (iii) **Piedmont glaciers**.

Valley Glaciers

These glaciers are formed on the mountains. They are also called as **valley** or **alpine glaciers**.

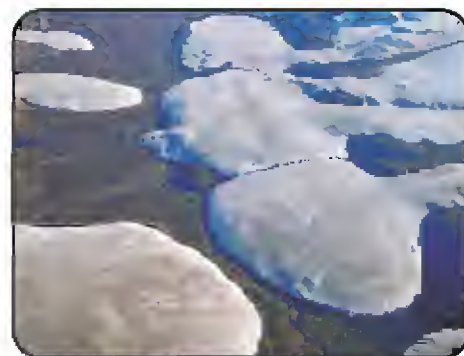


Alpine Glacier

Continental Glaciers

The Polar Regions are vastly covered with ice. This extensive type of ice mass is called as continental glacier.

Piedmont Glaciers



Piedmont Glaciers

When ice is accumulated along the foothills is known as piedmont glaciers.

Work of Erosion

The following processes are involved in the erosional works of the glaciers.

Frost Wedging

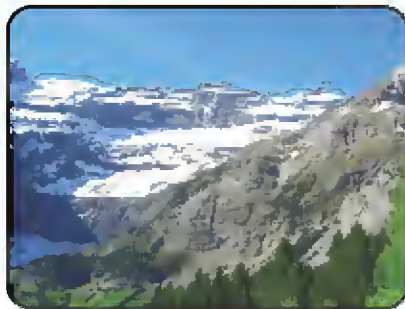
Process of wearing and tearing of the rocks by frost is called **frost wedging**.

Plucking or Quarrying

The uprooting of rocks in the course of the glacier.

Abrasion

The glaciers rub their valleys with the help of plucked materials.



Cirque

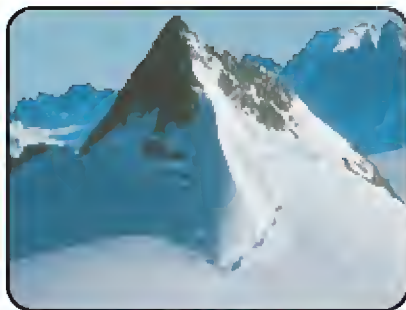
Landforms Associated with Glaciers

Cirque

The arm shaped, chair like depression formed by plucking of glacier is known as **cirque**.

Aretes and Pyramidal Peaks

Between two cirques, a knife like elevated ridge is formed and is

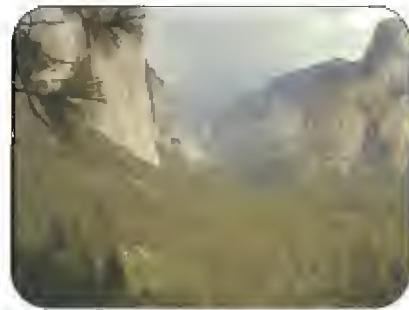


Pyramidal Peaks

known as **aretes**. When three or more cirques cut back together, they will form a **pyramidal peak**.

U-Shaped Valley

A U-shaped valley is the shape left after a valley has been over



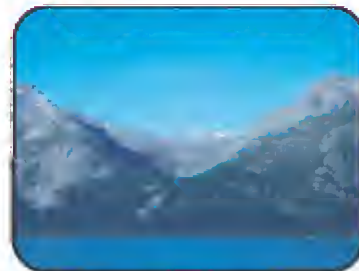
U-shaped valley

deepened by a glacier. The original V-shaped valley is deepened after the ice has eroded the sides and bottom of the valley.

Hanging Valley

The main valley is eroded much more rapidly than the tributary valley. After the ice has melted it looks like the tributary valley hangs above the main valley. Such tributary valleys are called **hanging valleys**.

The other important landforms formed due to glacial erosion are **Rocke Moutonnee, Crag and Tail, Boulder Clay or Glacial Till and Erratics**.



Hanging valley.

Deposition Moraines

Moraines are made up of pieces of rock, debris, boulders and clay at the glacial valleys. Further, they may be divided into **Terminal Moraines**, **Lateral Moraines** and **Medial Moraines**.

Drumlins

They are the deposits of clay and debris and resembles like a half buried egg.

The other depositional features are **Outwash Plains** and Eskers.

Activity

Discuss the reasons for the melting of glacial ice and why the sea level rises.

Wind

Wind is a predominant agent of denudation in arid and semi-arid regions, because of scarce rainfall and sparse vegetation.

Processes of Erosion

Erosional processes can be classified into three types, namely:

Deflation

The blowing wind carried away loose materials on the mantle from their original places.

Abrasion

The sand blasting of rock surfaces by winds when they throw sand particles against them is called **abrasion**.

Attrition

The mutual collision of wind borne particles further breaks by itself is described as **attrition**.

Process of Transportation

The transportation process is done in the following ways, namely: **Saltation** and **Suspension**.

Erosional Works Done by Winds

Through deflation and abrasion processes the wind forms different kinds of landforms, especially in a desert region. They are:

Pedestal Rock or Mushroom Rock

The sand particles carried by the winds strike rock pillars made up of hard and soft rocks. In cases the soft rocks are found at the bottom, they are eroded faster than the hard rocks found at the top. The prolonged erosion carves the pillar to resemble like a mushroom. They are also called **rock pedestals**.



Mushroom Rock

Zeugen

The sand and rocks are also shaped by the winds. Rocks can be rounded by winds and may also form strange shapes called **zeugen**.

Yardang

A **yardang** is a wind-abraded ridge found in a desert environment. Yardangs are wide, elongate features and, when viewed from above, resemble the hull of a boat.

Inselbergs

These are isolated residual hills rising abruptly from the level ground. They are characterised by their very steep slopes and rounded tops.

The other landforms of wind erosion are the **Mesas**, **Buttes**, **Ventifacts**, **Dreikanter** and **Deflation Hollows**.

Landforms Associated with Wind Deposition

The following are some of the major features of wind deposition.

Barchan

These are crescent moon shaped dunes. They are moving dunes since they move steadily towards the prevailing wind direction. The windward side of the dune has steep slope and the leeward side has gentle slope.

Seif or Longitudinal Dunes

They are long, narrow ridges of sand and cover over a hundred



Barchan

miles, lying parallel to the direction of the prevailing winds.

Loess

The fine dust blown beyond the desert limits is deposited on neighbouring lands as loess. It is yellow, friable material and is usually very fertile.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

- Oxidation process is better known as _____.
 - Rusting
 - Chelating compounds
 - Thermal Shock
 - Haloclasty
- Meanders are formed in the _____.
 - Mountain course
 - Valley course
 - Plain course
 - Delta course
- Beaches are a feature of _____.
 - Rivers
 - Glacier
 - Winds
 - Waves

- 4. Pedestal rock is also called as_____.**
- a) Zeugen b) Mushroom rock
c) Yardang d) Barchans
- 5. Barchan is related to_____.**
- a) Depositional feature b) Erosional feature
c) Transportational feature d) Natural feature

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Thermal stress is also known as _____.
2. Two caves approach one another are called _____.
3. The fan shaped alluvial feature formed by a river at its lower course is called as _____.
4. Process of wearing and tearing of the rocks is called _____.
5. Wind deposits the materials by _____ and _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.Salt crystal growth | Plain course |
| 2.Ox-bow lakes | Glacial Deposition |
| 3.Spits | Wind deposition |
| 4.Moraines | Haloclasty |
| 5.Seifs | Depositional feature by waves |

IV) Answer briefly.

1. Write a brief note on weathering.
2. Name the erosional landforms produced by a river.
3. How are cirques formed?
4. Give a brief note on yardang.
5. What are longitudinal dunes?

V) Explain in detail.

1. Name the different types of weathering and explain in detail.
2. Give a detailed account of different landforms associated with river courses.
3. Write an essay on the erosional process of waves.
4. Write an essay on the depositional landforms of glaciers.
5. Describe about wind erosional features.

3. WEATHER AND CLIMATE

Weather and Climate are two terms which everyone uses in day today life. This is because our daily routine is based on the prevailing weather conditions. Human activity of any region is determined by weather and climate. For example, in the tropical regions, paddy is cultivated as a major crop whereas, in the temperate regions, wheat is cultivated as a major crop. We wear cotton clothes in summer and woollen clothes in winter. We all like to have ice-cream, buttermilk or cool drinks in summer and we prefer to have hot coffee or tea during winter and rainy days. Not only these, but also our food habits, customs, traditions and even most of our common celebrations and festivals are associated with weather and climate.

Activity

Find out the celebrations and festivals which are associated with weather and climate.

WEATHER

Weather refers to the physical state of the atmosphere within 24-hours, described by weather elements such as temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity, rainfall, cloudiness, wind speed and wind direction. Differences in these can occur due to the angle of the sun at any particular spot, which vary by latitude from the tropics.

CLIMATE

The word climate is commonly defined as the weather averaged over a long period of time and over a large area. The standard averaging period is 30 years.

Do you know?

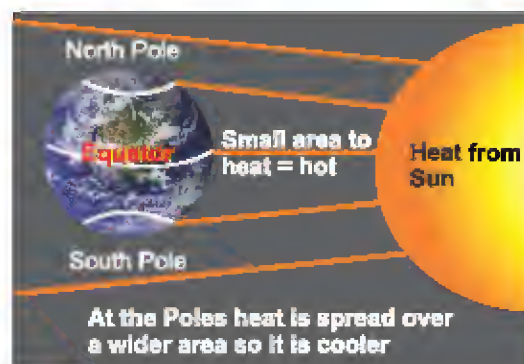
The word Climate is derived from the ancient Greek word "**Klima**" which means "**inclination**".

Factors determining Weather and Climate

The weather elements are modified by various factors. The following factors affect the climate of a place.

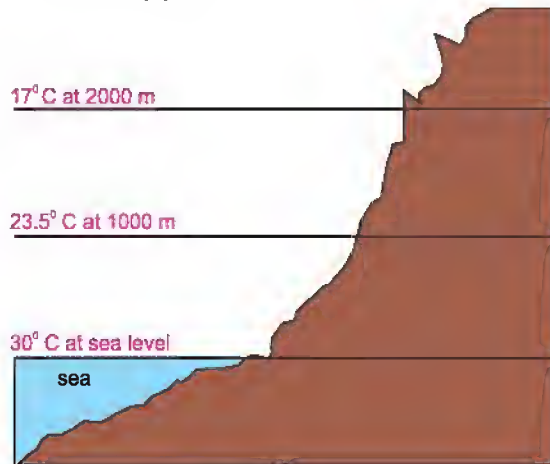
Latitude

The equator receives vertical sunrays which fall over a smaller area. In contrast, the polar regions receive slanting sunrays and they fall over a wider area. As a result of this, the places near the equator are hotter than the poles. For example, Madurai in Tamilnadu is hotter and Moscow in Russia is colder.



Altitude

Did you ever visit hill station? How did you feel the weather conditions? The weather and climate are modified by the mountains and hills. The places located on higher altitudes are always cooler than those on the plains. This is because the air becomes thinner and they absorb only less heat. For example, Ooty and Kodaikanal are cooler than Tiruchirappalli.



Do you know?

Temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5°C for every 1000 metres high on the Earth's surface.

Distance from the Sea

Activity

Ask your mother to keep two vessels, one with water and another empty on the burning stove. Then you observe which one gets heated up faster.

The empty vessel is compared with the land and the other one with the sea. The sea absorbs and retains heat for long duration like the

vessel with water. The coastal areas experience the cool, wet air from the sea throughout the year which modifies the weather along the coast to have uniform weather both in the winter and summer. This condition is said to be an equable climate or maritime climate.

Activity

Find out the weather differences between Mumbai and Delhi.

On the other hand, the land absorbs and loses heat quickly like the empty vessel. The interior land areas experience warm dry air. They are very hot in summer and very cold in winter. This condition is said to be extremes of climate or continental climate.

Ocean Currents

Activity

Look at a map of the world and locate the hot deserts. The ocean currents are one of the reasons for the origin and occurrence of hot deserts. Discuss, why is it so among your class.

Based on temperature the ocean currents are classified as **Warm Ocean Currents** and **Cold Ocean Currents**. Warm currents make coastal areas warm, wet and free from ice and cold currents make them cool, dry and to have icebergs.

Do you know?

The meeting places of warm and cold ocean currents are the areas of major fishing grounds because the conditions are suitable for the growth of the fish food, plankton. At that same time, these areas are dangerous for shipping as they are suitable for the formation of dense fog and low clouds.

Direction of prevailing winds

The winds that blow from the sea contain more moisture so they are cool and wet. Example-Southwest Monsoon. On the other hand, the winds that blow from the land areas are warm and dry. Example-Northeast Monsoon. Guess and which one can cause rainfall and why.

El Nino Effect

In our country, we hear the term “**Monsoon Failure**” very often. What does it mean? Why does it happen? In spite of the various reasons for the failures, we need to analyse El Nino as one of the reasons for the same. El Nino means “**The Christ Child**,” in Spanish. It is formed around Christmas time and continues for a few months. During this period, once in five or six years, the temperature rises rapidly and a low pressure system is formed along the coast of Peru and Ecuador. It attracts winds from all directions. So, the trade winds become very weak over the Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean and these winds are deflected

causing a prolonged dry period in India. The other effects of El Nino are experienced in other areas too. They are, Bush fire and drought in Australia, famine in Indonesia and forest fires in Brazil and Southeast Asia.

Human influence

Industrial revolution brought changes in our lifestyle. As a result of this, forest areas were cleared and now we have many types of transport facilities, concrete buildings and many industries. All these developments made our life easy and comfortable. On the other hand, their effects are felt in the name of Global warming, Green house effect and pollution, which have increased the amount of CO₂. Creation of an urban heat island is also the result of human influence. The urban heat island occurs in metropolitan areas which are significantly warmer than their surrounding areas.

TEMPERATURE

Do you know?

Terrestrial radiation is referred to as the heat energy emitted from the Earth

The sun is the source of light and heat to the earth. Earth receives only a small amount of solar radiation which takes eight minutes to reach the earth's surface. Incoming solar radiation is called insolation.

Do you know?

The differences between the maximum and minimum temperatures of a day is called the diurnal range of temperature.

Heat energy from solar radiation is received by Earth through three mechanisms. They are: i) **radiation in the atmosphere** ii) **Conduction over land** and iii) **Convection** in the water bodies. The Earth's atmosphere is heated more by terrestrial radiation than by the insolation.

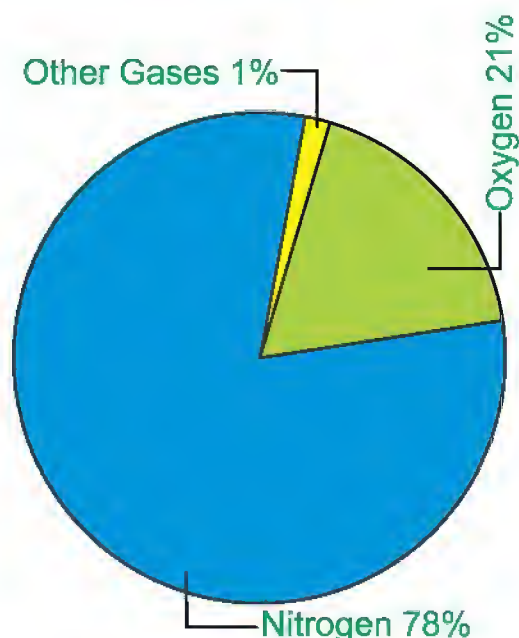
Do you know?

The difference between the hottest and coldest months of the year is known as the annual range of temperature.

Earth's atmosphere

The atmosphere of the Earth is surrounded by gases which are retained by Earth's gravity. Earth's atmosphere is made up of a combination of gases. The major components of air are nitrogen and oxygen. The Argon, Neon, Helium, Krypton, Carbon di-oxide, Ozone and so on are the other gases found in little quantities. Apart from these gases the water vapour and dust particles present in the atmosphere are responsible for weather changes.

The presence of all these gases varies with quantity in the atmosphere according to heights. The air is dense near the surface and becomes thinner and thinner with increasing height. Based on the



Components of Air

characteristics of the atmosphere, it is divided into four major layers, as troposphere, stratosphere, ionosphere and exosphere.

Troposphere

Troposphere begins at the surface of the earth and extends up to 8 km at the poles and 18 km at the equator. This layer is known for all kinds of weather changes such as temperature, pressure, winds, clouds formation and rainfall. In this layer alone, the temperature decreases with increasing altitude. The **tropopause** is a thin layer lies between the troposphere and the stratosphere.

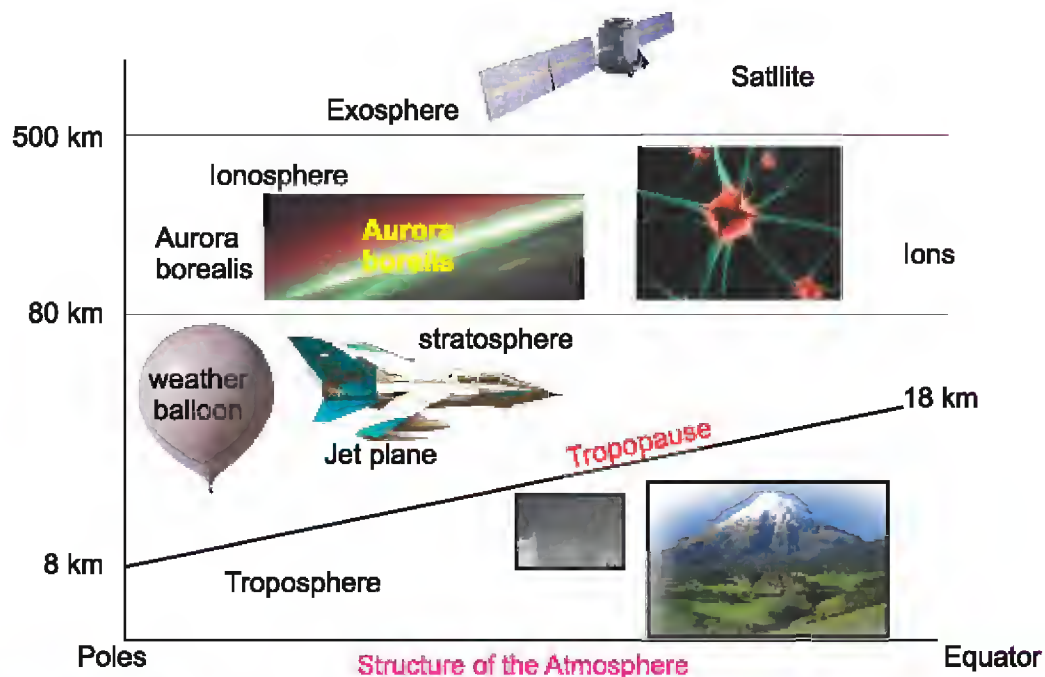
Do you know?

Meteorology is the scientific study of the atmosphere, focusing on weather processes and short term and it is the study of lower layer of the atmosphere.

Stratosphere

Stratosphere extends approximately for about 80 km. Temperature increases with height. This is the layer where most jet planes fly. The top edge of the stratosphere is rich in ozone. They captures the ultraviolet rays of the sun and takes the harmful effects out. Since unfiltered radiation from

the sun can destroy all animal tissue, Ozone is very important to all living things on earth. This zone is also called **isothermal layer** and **ozonosphere**. After the stratosphere, there is again a buffer layer called the **stratopause**.



Ionosphere

Ionosphere stretches from 80km to 500km. It is called ionosphere because, in this part of the atmosphere, the sun's radiation is ionized. It reflects the radio waves back to the earth's surface which are useful for modern communications. The colorful displays of auroras are called the **northern lights** or **aurora borealis** in the Northern Hemisphere, the **southern lights** or **Aurora Australis** in the Southern Hemisphere.

Do you know?

Aerology is a branch of meteorology involves observation and research of the atmosphere using air balloons, radiosondes and airplanes. Aerology concerns the observation and research of ozone, radioactivity and some components of long wave radiation. Hence, it is the study of the upper layer of the atmosphere.

Exosphere

The exosphere is the uppermost layer of the atmosphere. The main

gases within the Earth's exosphere are the lightest gases, mainly hydrogen and helium. The exosphere is sometimes considered a part of outer space.

You have already learnt that the temperature reduces with increasing latitude. Based on this, the Earth is divided into TORRID, TEMPERATE and FRIGID zones.

Do you know?

The instrument used to measure the temperature is called the thermometer. The imaginary lines join different places with same temperature on the map is called Isotherms.

TORRID ZONE

The places between the Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) and the Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) receive vertical sunrays all round the year so they are hotter than the other zones.

Activity

Do you know of Summer Solstice and Winter Solstice? Find out when they occur and their features.

Temperate Zone

The places between the Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) and the Arctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) are known as the Northern Temperate Zone. Similarly, the places between the Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) and the Antarctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) are known as the Southern Temperate Zone. These places always receive slanting sunrays so that

temperature is lower than that in the Torrid Zone.

FRIGID ZONE

The places between the Arctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) and the North Pole (90°N), similarly the Antarctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) and the South Pole (90°S) are called the Frigid Zones. They always receive the slanting sunrays so this zone is cooler than other two zones.

Do you know?

There are three scales to measure temperature. They are :

- 1) Celsius 2) Fahrenheit and
- 3) Kelvin

Air pressure is defined as the pressure thrust by the weight of the air on the earth's surface. The average air pressure at the sea level is 1,013 millibars. The horizontal distribution of the air pressure is highly influenced by the temperature of a given place.

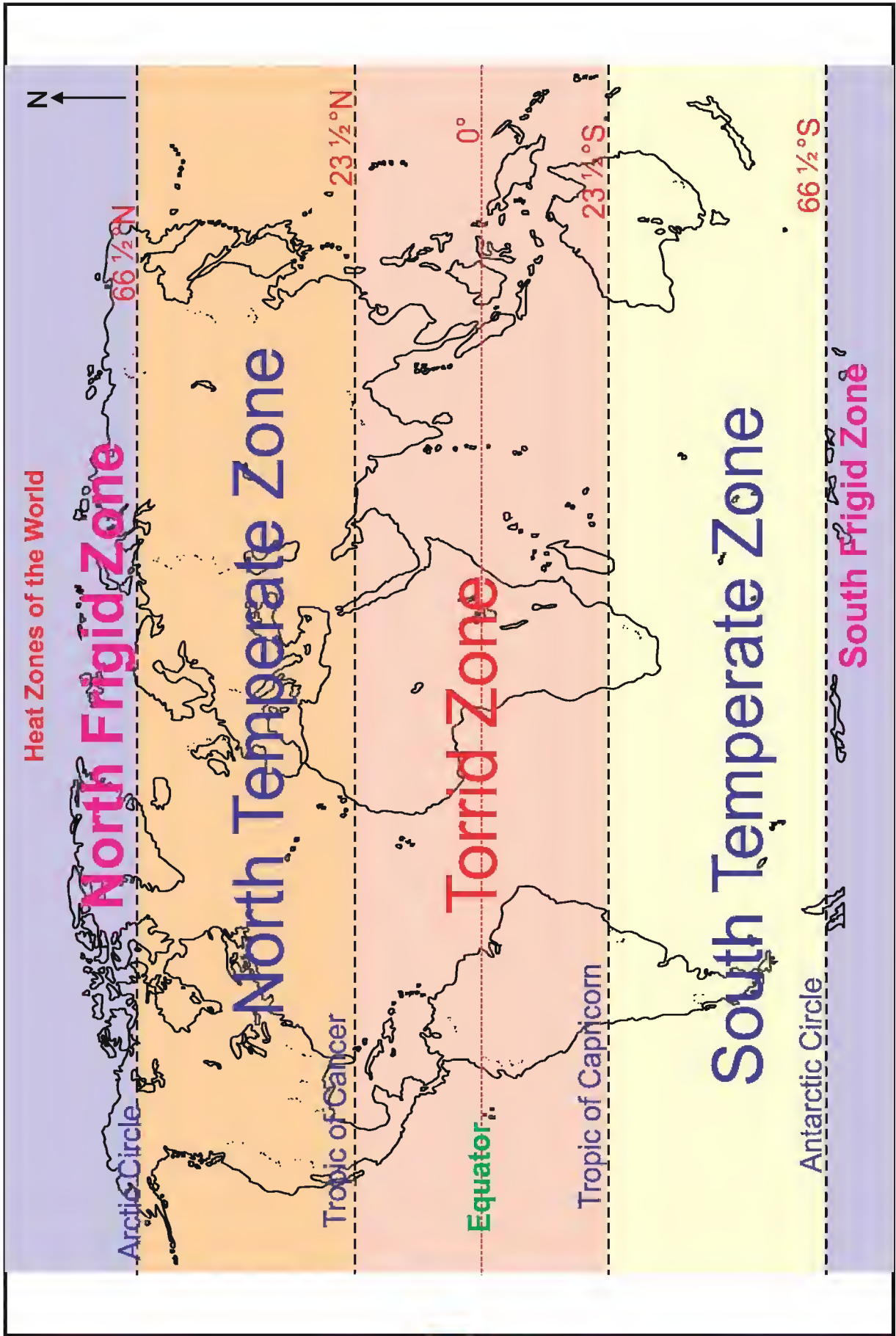
Do you know?

Barometer is the instrument used to measure the atmospheric pressure.

The atmospheric pressure is always inversely related to the atmospheric temperature. The high pressure belts are formed in the areas of low temperature.

Equatorial Low Pressure Belt

This belt lies between 5°N and 5°S . The sunrays are vertical over here throughout the year. Since temperature is high, the air becomes lighter and ascending. It causes low



pressure conditions. This zone is otherwise called as “a belt of Calm” or “Doldrums”.

Subtropical High Pressure Belt

This zone lies between 25° and 35° latitudes in both the hemispheres. The ascended air from the tropics is getting cooled due to low temperature so the air descends at about 30°-35° latitudes.

In ancient times, the merchants carrying horses in their ships had to throw some of them out while passing through this zone of the calm in order to lighten the ship. Hence, this zone is called “horse latitudes”.

Do you know?

The imaginary lines joining different places with the same pressure on a map are known as isobars.

Subpolar Low Pressure Belt

This belt lies between 60°-65° latitudes in both the hemispheres and the air spreads outward from this zone due to the rotation of the earth so the low pressure is produced.

Polar High Pressure Belt

This pressure belt persists at the poles. The sunrays fall very slanting at the poles and as a result the temperature is low and heavy air accumulates and produces high pressure.

WINDS

Do you know?

Anemometer is an instrument used to measure the velocity and direction of wind. Wind vane is used to indicate the direction of the wind.

The air in horizontal motion is called wind. The air generally moves from high pressure area to the low pressure area. The speed of the wind is generally mentioned in kilometers or miles at land and in knots at sea.

Do you know?

All moving objects including winds and ocean currents tend to get deflected towards right in the Northern hemisphere and left in the Southern hemisphere due to the rotation of the earth. This changeless principle is called the Ferral's Law or Coriolis force.

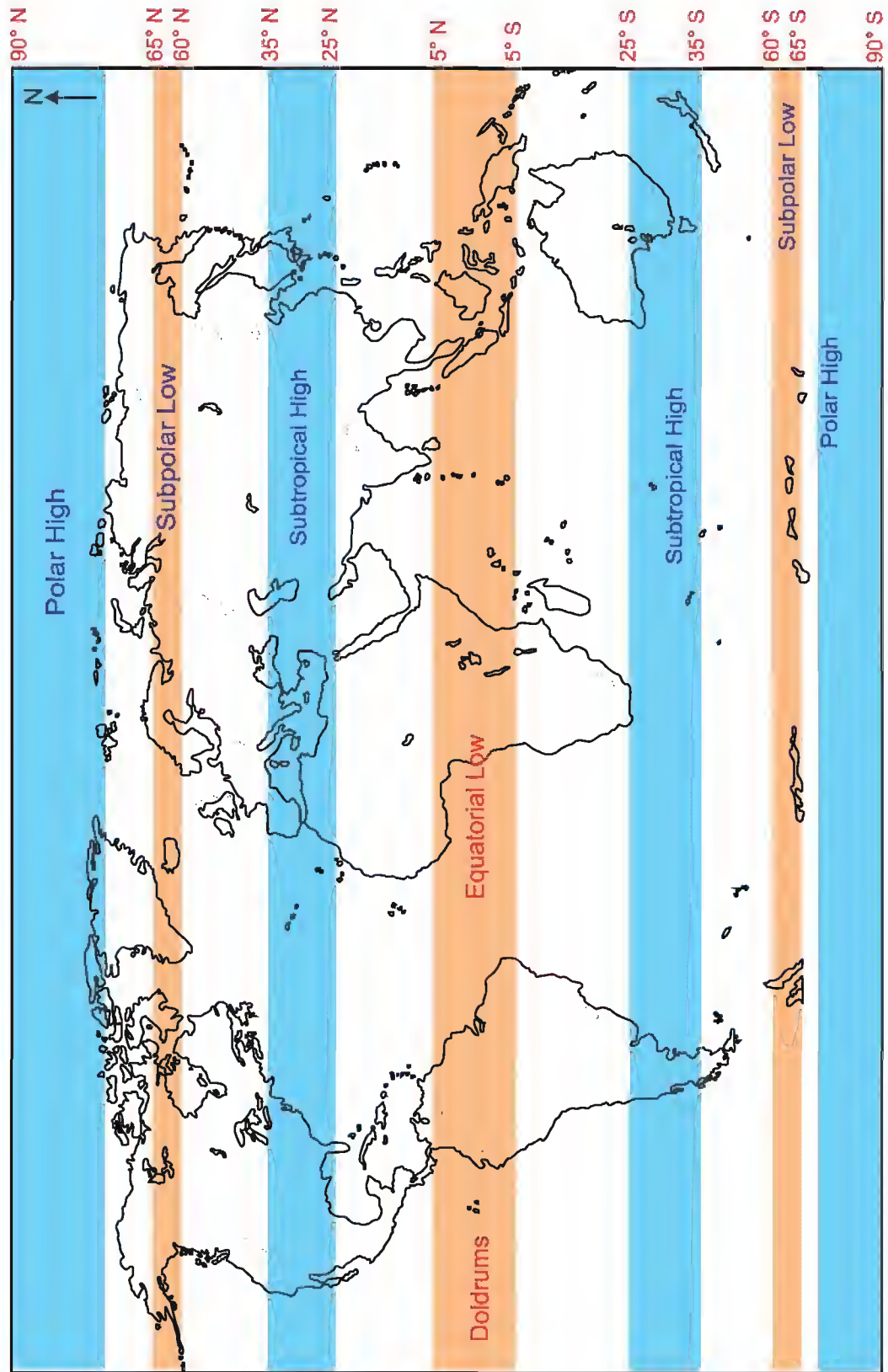
The Classification of Winds

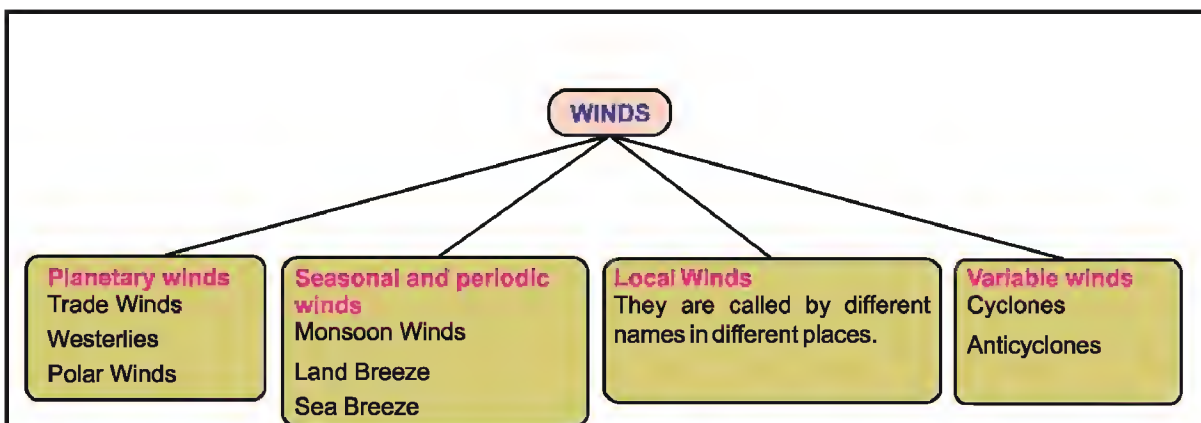
The winds are classified on the basis of the duration of winds and place of origin. They are classified into the following:

Planetary Winds

The winds that blow from a particular direction throughout the year are known as the **Planetary winds**. The major trade winds are given below.

Major Pressure belts of the World





The trade winds blow within the tropics, as *Southeast trades* and *Northeast trades*. They are called so because once it was favourable for sailors. They are regular and constant especially over the sea. These winds are getting deflected due to Ferral's law.

The Westerlies blow from the subtropical high pressure to the sub polar low pressure in both the hemispheres. In the northern hemisphere, they blow as south westerlies and in the south it blows as the north westerlies. These winds blow along the Earth's rotation from west to east.

The Polar winds blow as easterlies from polar high pressure to the subpolar low pressure. They are bitterly cold winds and they penetrate into many parts of the interior areas. Example, USA but in India they are blocked by the Himalayas.

Seasonal and periodic winds

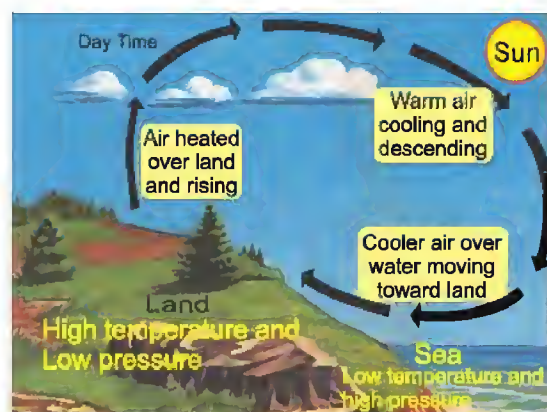
These winds are mainly caused due to the differences in heating and cooling of the surface of the earth. These winds blow only at specific time.

Monsoon winds

The monsoon is derived from Arabic word "**Mausim**", which means Seasons. The monsoon winds are further divided into Southwest Monsoon and Northeast Monsoon. The Southwest Monsoon winds blow from the south Indian Ocean and South Pacific Ocean towards Asia whereas the Northeast Monsoon winds blow from the Asian high pressure areas to the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean. The details of these winds will be given in the following classes.

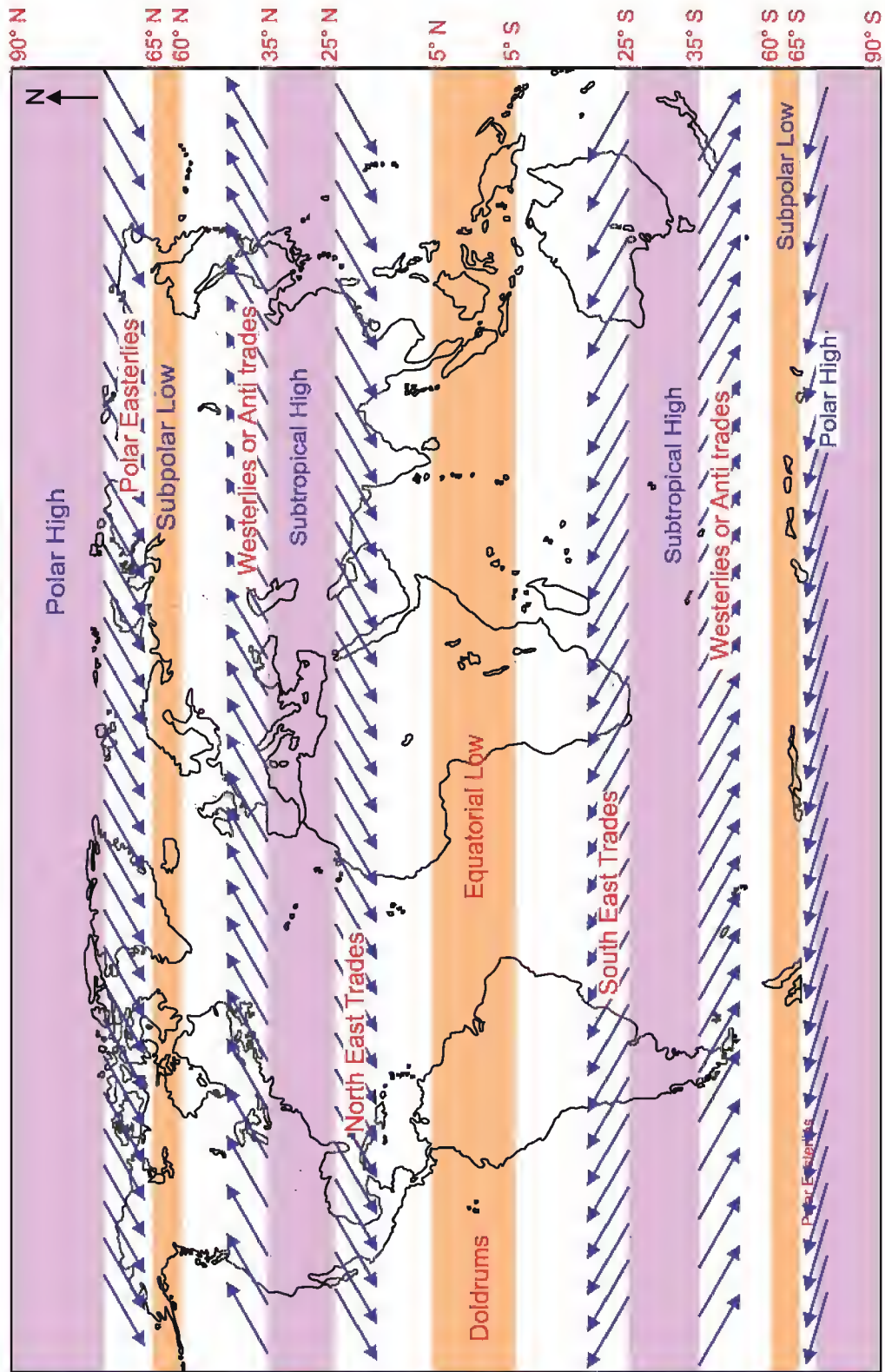
Sea breeze

During the day time, the land becomes warmer than the adjoining water bodies. As a result, a low pressure on the land and a high



Sea breeze

Planetary Winds of the World



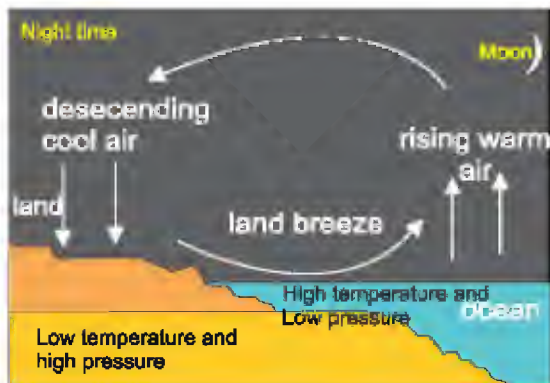
pressure on the water body is formed; this leads to the cool wet breeze from the sea blow towards land in the late evening.

Activity

Find out why the people along the coastal area go to the beaches in the evening during summer.

LAND BREEZE

During the night time the land becomes cooler than the adjoining water bodies. So that there is a high



pressure on the land and the low pressure on the water body is formed followed by that the cool dry breeze from the land blow towards the sea in the early morning.

Activity

How does land breeze help fishermen to go for fishing?

Variable winds

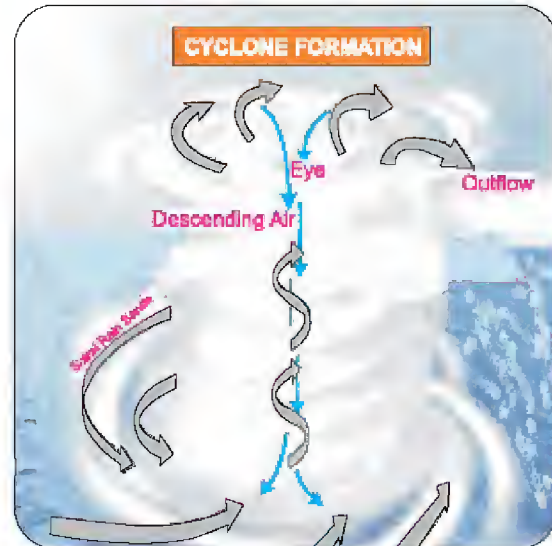
The variable winds have no definite location or direction. These winds are getting fluctuated by means of its direction and speed.

Cyclones

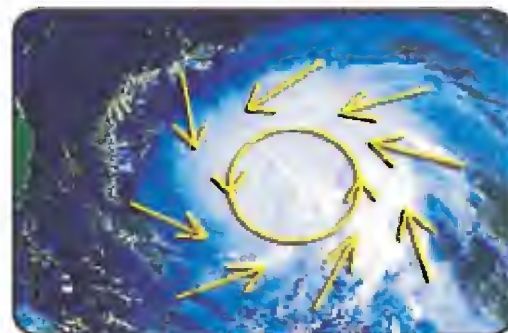
The cyclones are the centres of

a low pressure system. They attract winds from all directions.

Moreover, they are associated with heavy rain and high speed winds.



Cyclone formation

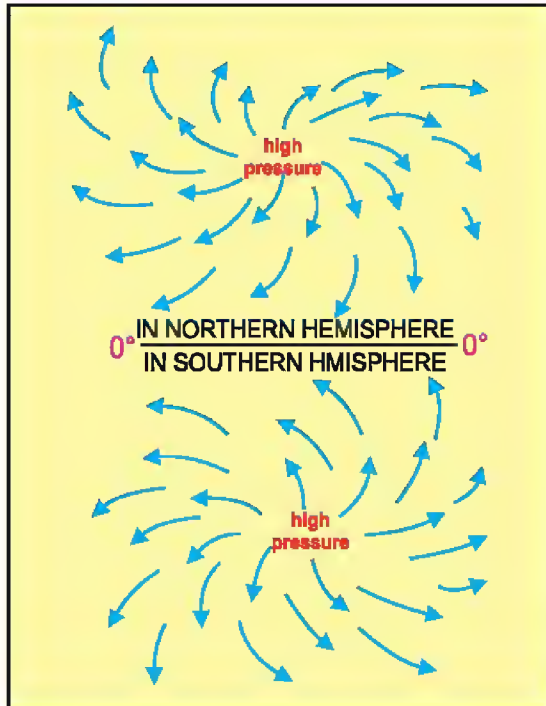


Eye of the cyclone

The centre of the cyclone is the vacuum area which is termed as "**the eye of the cyclone**". According to its origin and its location it is called by different names such as cyclones, typhoons and hurricanes. They move anti-clock wise in the northern hemisphere and clock wise in the southern hemisphere. When a low pressure system is formed over water bodies, it is violent and causes rainfall.

Anticyclones

The anticyclones are the centres of the high pressure systems from which the wind



movement takes place outward. These winds are associated with clear weather and no rainfall. The anti-cyclones move clock wise in the northern hemisphere and anticlock wise in the southern hemisphere. They are mostly formed over the land so they are dry.

Local winds

These winds blow with some special characteristics over a small area and last for a short period. All these winds are mostly seasonal and given local names. Some local names and the areas related to that are given below.

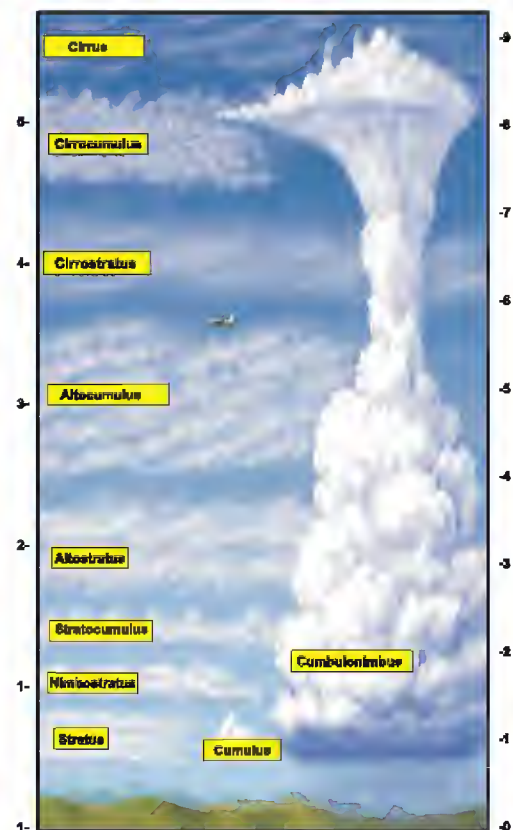
WARM LOCAL WINDS LOCATION

Brickfielder	Australia
Chinook	USA
Fohn	Northern Italy
Sirocco	Sahara desert
Loo	Thar desert in India

COOL LOCAL WIND LOCATION

Harmattam	Central Africa
Mistral	Alps region
Purga	Russia
Norte	Gulf of Mexico
Pampero	Argentina

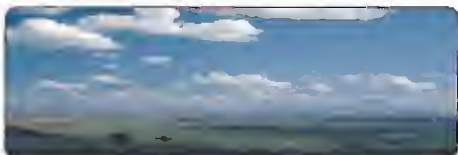
CLOUDS



Clouds



Cirrus clouds



Stratus clouds



Cumulus clouds



Nimbus clouds

A cloud can be defined as a mass of small water droplets or ice crystals formed by the condensation of water vapour in the atmosphere. Clouds are formed by very minute suspended water particles present in the atmosphere. According to the shape and altitude, the clouds are classified as Cirrus, Stratus, Cumulus and Nimbus.

Cirrus clouds are high clouds because they are formed above 5,000 metres above sea level. They are naturally dry, consists of ice crystals and never bring rainfall. These clouds are long, fibrous, and curved, with no tufts or curls at the ends.

Stratus clouds are low clouds because they are formed within 2,000 metres above the sea level.

They have uniform base and look like a dark gray sheet. They may cause snow and drizzle.

Cumulus clouds are often described as "puffy" or "cotton-like" in appearance which are medium clouds. Cumulus clouds may appear alone, in lines or in clusters. These clouds are associated with rainfall, lightning and thunder. They are otherwise called as thunder clouds. They extend up to 12,000 metres high above the sea level.

Nimbus clouds are vertical clouds. They are thick dark or gray or black clouds. They cause continuous rainfall so they are known as storm or rain clouds.

Rainfall

Rainfall may be defined as the water drops that fall from the clouds to the earth. The mechanism of rainfall begins from evaporation then it continues as condensation at considerable heights. Later on, the clouds are formed which may cause rainfall. The rainfall types are classified into three as: Convectional, Relief or Orographical and cyclonic.

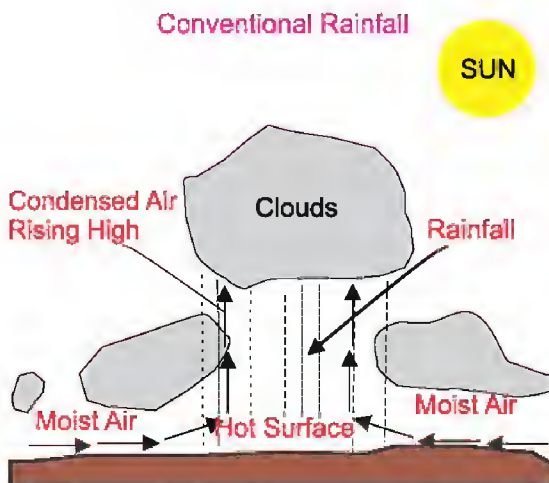
Do you know?

Hygrometer is an instrument used to measure rainfall. The imaginary lines join different places having same amount of rainfall on a map are known as isohyets.

Convectional rainfall

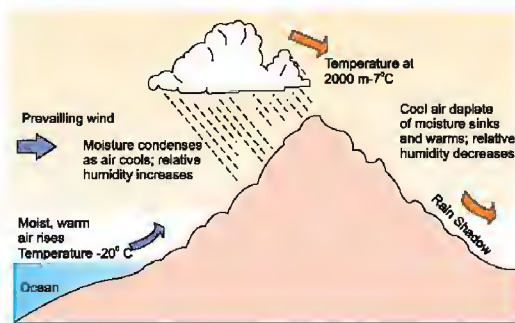
Since the equatorial regions receive vertical sunrays they become hot, so that the hot air

expands and rises vertically upwards. As the temperature reduces gradually, the air gets cooled and forms clouds. When the clouds reach the dew point, they cause rainfall. This is known as the convectional rainfall. This type of rainfall is accompanied with thunder and lightning. Usually, it occurs around 4'O clock, hence, it is called 4'O clock rainfall.



Relief or Orographic rainfall

The winds that blow from the sea contain a lot of moisture. When the moisture laden winds from sea climbs the hills across the paths, the winds become cool causing heavy rainfall on the windward side. Then these winds descend on the lee ward side of the mountains and cause low to no rainfall.



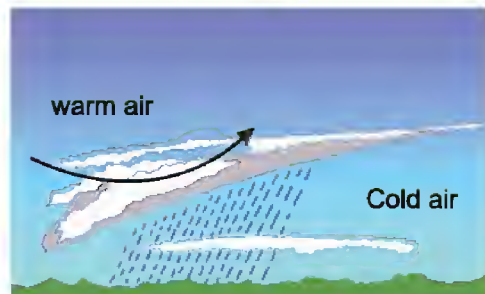
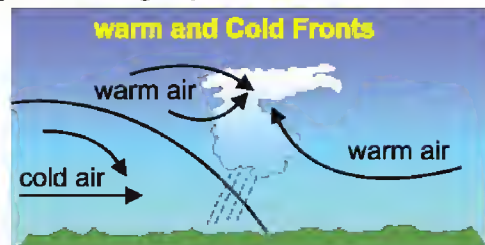
Orographic rainfall

Do you know?

Though Kerala and Tamil Nadu lie on the same latitudes Kerala receives more rainfall because the state of Kerala lies on the windward side but Tamil Nadu lies on the leeward side of the Western Ghats.

Cyclonic rainfall

The warm air from the hot area is further heated and moves upward. Hence, a low pressure area is developed and attracts air from the adjacent high pressure areas.



Cyclonic rainfall

Due to Earth's rotation, the wind gets deflected and a circular motion of winds develop. The air rises upward in the form of a funnel. The rising air gets cooled and condensation takes place. This brings heavy rainfall in the low pressure centres. Example during October, November and December, the Northeast Monsoon season period, there are a number of cyclones caused along the coast of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

Lightning

Lightning can be defined as the atmospheric discharge of electricity. It is accompanied by thunder. It travels at a speed of 96,560 miles per second.



Lightning

Do you know?

The study or the science of lightning is called Fulminology. The person who studies lightning is referred to as a Fulminologist.

There are 16 million lightnings every year. Generally, lightning is associated with convectional rainfall, cyclonic rainfall and also clouds formed from volcanic eruption. Lightning is formed by the meeting of the positive and negative charges in the clouds containing ice. Researchers are hoping to generate electricity from lightning.

Do you know?

Find the reason for the cancellation of 23,000 aircrafts at the time of Icelandic volcanic eruption on April 2010.

Thunderstorm

Thunderstorms are produced by cumulonimbus clouds. They are usually of short duration. They are accompanied by lightning, thunder, strong wind gusts, heavy rain and sometimes hail. The presence of warm and humid air in the lower layers of the atmosphere, atmospheric instability and intense convective activity are the requirements for its origin.

Since the thunderstorms are accompanied by many weather elements Meteorologists referred to these as weather factories. The formation of the thunderstorms ranges from 4 to 20 km.

In the tropical regions, they occur on the land in the rainy season usually in the afternoon or evening. But in the oceans, they occur during night. In the regions with a monsoon type of climate, they occur in the beginning and at the end of the summer monsoon.



Thunderstorm

EXERCISE

I) Fill in the Blanks.

1. The Greek word 'Kilma' refers to _____.
2. The temperature on the earth's surface decrease at the rate of _____ for every 1000 metres.
3. El Nino means _____ in Spanish.
4. The _____ is a metropolitan area which is significantly warmer than its surrounding areas.
5. The _____ is the boundary between the troposphere and stratosphere.
6. The Equatorial low-pressure belt is called as _____.
7. The air in horizontal motion is called _____.
8. The name of the local wind which blows over Thar desert in India is _____.
9. The study on the science of lightning is called _____.
10. Thunderstorms are produced by _____ clouds.

II) Choose the correct Answer.

1. In the tropical regions, _____ is a major crop.
a) Paddy b) Wheat c) Tea d) Barley
2. During El Nino period the temperature rises rapidly once in three to eight years along the coast of _____.
a) Peru and Ecuador b) Spain and France c) India and Pakistan
d) China and Japan
3. The difference between maximum and minimum temperature of the day is called _____.
a) Terrestrial radiation b) Diurnal range of temperature
c) Annual range of temperature d) Isolation
4. _____ is an instrument used to measure the atmospheric pressure.
a) Thermometer b) Hygrometer c) Barometer d) Wind vane
5. Sub tropical high-pressure belt is called _____.
a) Doldrums b) Horse latitudes c) Coriolis forced) Belt of calm
6. In _____ layer, the sun's rays is ionized.
a) Troposphere b) Stratosphere c) Ionosphere
d) Exosphere

7. _____ clouds are associated with rainfall, thunder and lightning.
a) Cirrus b) Stratus c) Cumulus d) Nimbus
8. _____ type of rainfall is also called 4'o clock rainfall.
a) Convectional b) Orographic c) Cyclonic d) Monsoon
9. The average air pressure at the sea level is _____ millibars.
a) 1008 b) 1020 c) 1033 d) 1013
10. The _____ clouds are vertical clouds.
a) Cirrus b) Stratus c) Cumulus d) Nimbus

III) Match the following.

- 1) Global Warming - Vacuum
- 2) Thermometer - Human influence
- 3) Anemometer - Weather factory
- 4) Eye of the Cyclone - Instrument showing velocity and direction of wind
- 5) Thunder storms - Instrument measuring temperature

IV) Write short answer for the following.

1. Differentiate weather and climate.
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of meeting warm and cold ocean currents. ?
3. List the mechanisms of heat energy from the solar radiation received by the earth.
4. What are the scales to measure temperature?
5. Differentiate Isobars and Isohyets.
6. Define Ferral's law.
7. What are planetary winds?
8. What is lightning? How are they formed?
9. What is weather factory?
10. Differentiate equable and extremes of climate.

V) Brief Answers.

1. What are the factors determining weather and climate? Explain El Nino effect and Human influences.
2. Explain the heat zones of the earth with neat diagrams.
3. What are land and sea breeze? Explain with diagrams.
4. What are the types of rainfall? Explain with diagrams.
5. Write a note on thunderstorms.
6. What are clouds? Describes the types of clouds?
7. What are the layers of atmosphere? Discuss with a neat diagram.

4. DISASTER AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

In recent times, the available modern communication facilities helps us to know and understand the happenings in and around us, with in a short time. Some impacts make us feel for worry about suffer and sympathize with such impacts. Such events may be due to loss of life and property on a large scale. Any impact that negatively affects society or community or environment is know as the disaster.

The definition of the United Nations is: "A serious disruption of the functioning of society, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceed the ability of affected society to cope using only its own resources"

Of course, there is no creation without any destruction but overexploitation of resources are unbearable. Ultimately, it may lead us to face the consequences such us floods, droughts, landslides, soil erosion, global warming, cyclones and also earthquakes.

When these events cause heavy damage to life and property, it may be called as '**Disaster**'. Since, we are also responsible for the occurrence of disaster, it is our duty

to learn the sustainable use of resources to overcome the adverse effects of the various disasters.

Hazard is an exposure to risk whereas disaster is a threat to life and properties of community. Cyclone is a hazard when the same cause's loss of life and property it becomes a disaster.

The disasters are broadly classified into Natural and Man-made. The natural disasters occur due to the natural forces whereas the man-made disasters occur due to human negligence, carelessness and ignorance.

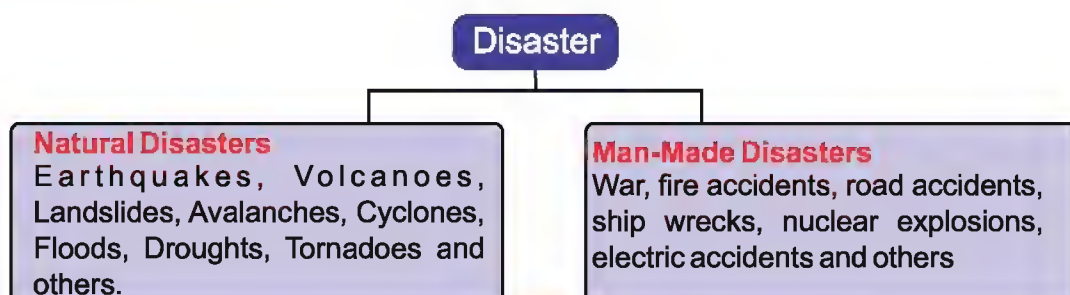
Mitigation

It means 'to make less severe'. Therefore, it can be defined as 'taking action to reduce the effects of a hazard'.

Earthquake

As we know, the trembling of the earth's crust is known as earthquake.

The movements of the tectonic plates, volcanic eruptions, mass wasting, landslides, and surface fault line are the reasons for earthquake's occurrence.



Earthquakes may cause multiple fires, trigger floods through failure of dams and landslides. It can change the river course.

The vibration causes damage and collapses structures. Tidal waves and tsunamis are also caused. It may cause breakdown in sanitary conditions, water supply, electricity, failure of all transport system. Apart from all these earthquake results in loss of life.

India is divided into four seismic zones. They are listed in the following table:

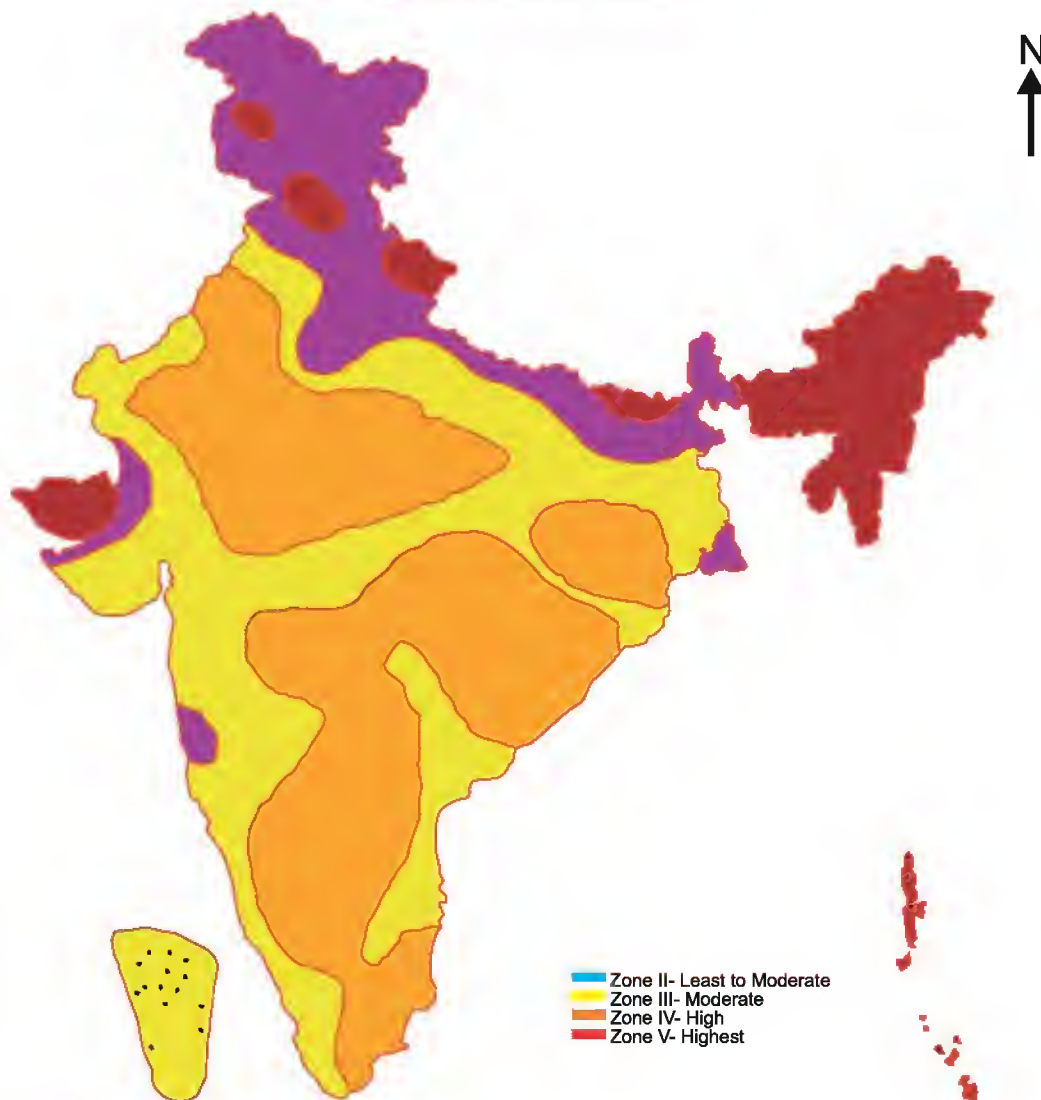
Seismic Zones	Regions	Types
V	Kashmir, Punjab, Western and Central Himalayas, Northeast Indian Region and Rann of Kutch.	Very High Damage Risk Zone.
IV	Indo-Gangetic basin, Delhi, Jammu and Bihar.	High Damage Risk Zone.
III	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Western Himalayas.	Moderate Damage Risk Zone.
II	Deccan Plateau, Tamilnadu.	Low Damage Risk Zone.

The Gujarat earthquake occurred on January 26, 2001, India's 51st Republic Day with a magnitude of between 7.6 and 8.1 on the Richter scale. The shock waves spread for 700 km, 21 districts were affected, and 6,00,000 people left homeless, 19,727 people died and 1,66,001 people injured. The quake destroyed around 90% of homes, eight schools, two hospitals and historic Swami Narayan Temple.



Fig-1 Multi storey Building Damaged by Earthquake

Seismic Zone of India



Mitigation

The most important thing to do during an earthquake is to be calm. If you are inside a building, stand at the door way or crouch under a desk or table, away from windows or glass fixtures.

If you are outdoor, stay away from objects such as electrical poles, buildings, trees, telephone and electric wires. If you are an automobile drive away from under passes or over passes and stop at a safest places possible.

Encouraging the people to build earthquake prone houses.

People living in the multistoreyed buildings should never use the lift to come out of the building; instead, they should use the staircase.

Switch off the cooking gas stove, electrical lights, candles, and other lamps to avoid fire accidents.

Check the soil type before construction and do not build structures on low quality, soft soils.

Awareness on earthquake has to be created among school children and the public.

Proper first aid need to be given to the people who are injured.

Volcanic Eruptions

Unlike earthquakes, volcanic eruptions can be predicted well in advance, because, earlier to eruptions, smoke, outflow of gas and slight tremors are caused.

Due to volcanic eruptions, the forests are cleared, snow melts and leads to floods, affect human settlements. Dust and hot gases released from a volcano disturb air transport and nearby agricultural and other economic activities.

Though volcano is a destructive force, it also produces benefits. The volcanic materials are useful for industrial and chemical purposes. Rocks formed by lava are used for building roads; weathered volcanic ash greatly improves soil fertility. Steam and hot springs from a volcano is used to generate geothermal energy.



Fig-2 Iceland Volcanic explosions emits ash plume

The eruption of Nevado del Ruiz of Columbia in November 13, 1985 killed 40,000 people. It wiped out the entire city of Armero. Likewise, the most recent volcanic eruption in Iceland occurred on April 14, 2010, which erupted with a large ash plume (due to magma coming out under ice) More than 20 European countries have shut down airports because of the event.

Mitigation

Volcanoes rarely kill people, still people should stay away from volcanoes.

All transport facilities are to be avoided, especially air transport near volcanic regions.

Volcanic eruptions may cause earthquakes. So people should take precautionary measures.

From the snow covered mountains, the volcanic eruptions may cause melting and flooding and therefore embankments must be build.

People should be aware of the results of tilt meter which measures the expansion of a volcano.

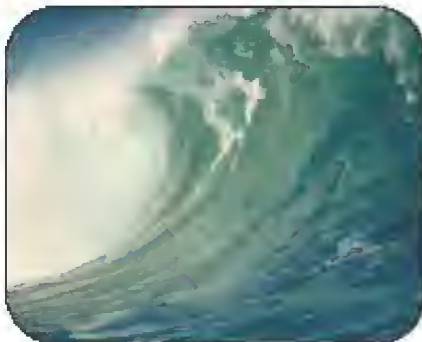
Tsunamis

They are killer waves or Giant waves generated by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions or underwater landslides. It can reach 15metres or more in height. When earthquakes occur in the sea or ocean, the sea waves rise to several meters and may reach the coast within a few minutes. The danger period of Tsunami can continue for many hours, after a major earthquake.

Do you know?

The term **"Tsunami"** has been coined from the Japanese word. **"Tsu"** means harbour and **"nami"** means waves.

Tsunami waves travel at a speed of 320 kilometer per hour and speed increases when it approaches the continents.



Tsunami

A killer Tsunami hit South East Asian Countries on the 26th of December of 2004, killing more than 1,50,000 lives.

Do you know?

In India Tsunami warning centres has been set up at Hyderabad.

The emotional, economic and ecological toll of the disaster cannot be calculated. Many villages have lost an entire generation. This was the biggest earthquake to hit the world in 40 years. Further, no one could have thought that its effects would ripple worldwide overnight.

Mitigation

People should be aware of the information given by the Tsunami Warning Centre located at Hyderabad in India.

People should vacate the coastal area as soon as the tsunami warning is released.

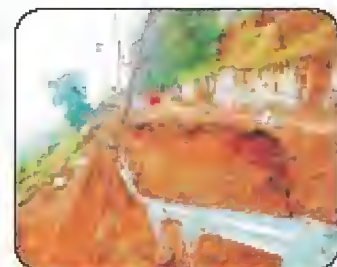
Seriously injured persons should be given immediately First Aid.

Fisherman should not go for fishing.

We should not assume that the first wave is dangerous whereas the successive waves would be more dangerous.

Landslide

Landslide may be defined as the mass of rocks and debris move down a slope. Debris flow is also known as mudslide.



Landslide

Landslides are caused due to instability of the slope, heavy rainfall, earthquake, volcanic eruption, deforestation and also indiscriminate construction activity.



Landslides

Landslides affect agricultural production, destroy settlements, damage roads and railways and change the direction of surface run off.

Mitigation

If houses are built on soft soils and slide prone areas, should be prepared alternative path for sliding soil to deviate.

The warning signals of landslides are; the doors and windows become tightened.

When chances are there for the closure of roads by mudslide, two or three alternative planned routes may be planned for escaping quickly.

If at home when a landslide occurs, do not come out of the house.

When there is no escape and you are trapped in a landslide, kneel or sit close to the floor and place your hands at the back of the neck.

Look out for people trapped inside and give them first aid for serious injuries and evacuate them to safer places.

Avalanche

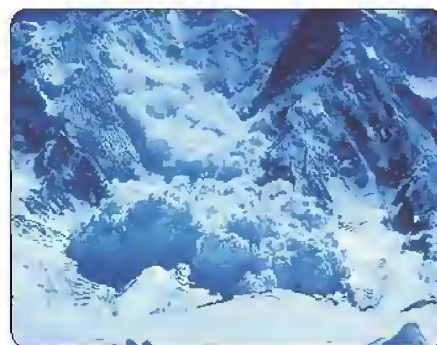
An avalanche can be defined as a large mass of snow or ice, descending down the mountain slope. It occurs in the high latitudes and at the high altitudes.

Avalanches are provoked by earthquakes, extreme precipitation, man-made disturbances such as loud noise, heavy movement of the skiers and use of explosives. The Avalanches become severe when more accumulation of snow takes place at the time of avalanches.

The effects of Avalanches are destruction and blockage of the roads, destroying a small hamlet, vegetation and wild life.



Avalanches



Avalanches

Mitigation

It is difficult to check or stop the avalanches but the power of avalanches can be reduced to minimize its effects.

Hill resorts, mountain towns, roads and railways are to be avoided in the areas of avalanches.

People should be instructed to not to use explosives.

People who live on hill slopes should be encouraged to plant trees around their houses.

In areas of avalanches, traveling in any mode of transport should be avoided.

Cyclones

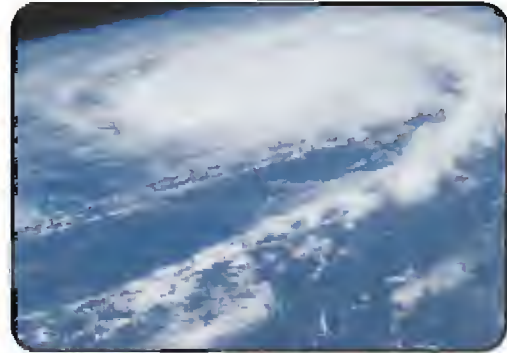
South Indian coastal areas are affected more by cyclones than by any other disaster. Every year, the cyclones cause a few deaths along the coromandel coast, especially in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

The Indian Coastal regions are among the six major cyclone prone regions of the world.

The cyclones are the strongest winds generated by the meeting of the cold and warm fronts in the centre of low-pressure systems. When they are all formed over the sea and oceans they become violent due to the fact that there are no barriers to check these winds.

The cyclones are always associated with strong winds, torrential rains, may lead to floods, uprooting of trees, affecting the drainage systems, breaking down of electricity, transport, water logging,

spreading of diseases, destruction to the crops, soil erosion, collapse of old buildings along with these loss of life.



Super cyclone 1999

Do you know?

On October 29, 1999, Super-cyclone with winds of 260-300 km/hour hit the 144 km coast of Orissa with a storm surge. It created the Bay of Bengal water level rise 8 metre higher than normal. The super storm travelled more than 250 km inland and within 36 hrs ravaged more than 20 million hectares of land, devouring trees and vegetation, leaving behind a huge trail of destruction. The violent cyclone was giant and merciless and broke the backbone of Orissa state and killed thousands and devastated millions of hectares of land.

Mitigation

People are to be instructed to shift from low lying areas to nearby, elevated areas.

In the areas of water logging, temporary channels are to be built to drain the water.

People, who are living in old buildings have to change their places, at least temporarily.

People have to safeguard their belongings such as important documents and jewels.

We need to secure drinking water pipelines.

People have to watch out while going out to see into whether any breakages, leakages in electricity from the nearby post.

Fishermen must be advised not to go for fishing.

All have to listen to the local Radio and TV for instructions. All have to drink boiled water to avoid spread of diseases.

Floods

Floods are a temporary inundation of overflow of water. They are caused due to very heavy rainfall, cyclones, melting of snow, tsunami or a dam burst. Floods are the common features in Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Orissa due to very heavy rainfall during the Northeast Monsoon season and in Mumbai during the Southwest Monsoon season.

Floods destroy sewage system, pollute water, cause soil erosion, silt deposition, water logging, destruction to agricultural fields, livestock, damage to the fishing equipments, building structures and to the loss of life.

Why do floods occur every year in the north Indian rivers, when compared to the south Indian rivers? Think!



Floods

Floods and droughts are the two problems caused due to the vagaries of monsoon.

Mitigation

To avoid overflow of water, many channels are required, to drain, especially near the agricultural fields and low lying areas.

River embankment, desilting are needed especially in the ponds and lakes.

Sand bags are to be kept in front of houses in the low-lying to block the water reaching inside.

Afforestation is to be encouraged to follow any one of the rain water harvesting methods.

People from the low-lying areas are to be shifted to elevated areas.

Students are to be trained to take part in the social activities at the time of floods.

Drought

Drought refers to the prolonged dryness of weather due to lack of rainfall. It is difficult to indicate the time of its onset and end. According to the Indian Meteorological Department, the country is declared as drought affected when overall rainfall deficiency is more than 10 % over a long period.

The major reason for the drought is the scarcity of rainfall. Scarcity of rain can be listed due to failure of monsoons, vagaries of monsoons, deforestation, environmental degradation, high rate of evaporation, poor land management, overgrazing and soil erosion.

The rainfed crops are mostly affected due to droughts. Other effects are: (i) scarce drinking water supply, (ii) shortage of food, (iii) lack of water to the livestock, (iv) nutrition deficiency diseases and (v) soil erosion.



Drought

Mitigation

Planned land use development through alternate cropping and drip irrigation.

Proper storage and usage of rainwater.

Arrangement for cattle fodder

and drinking water in drought regions.

Drought relief planning is needed at the village level.

Importing and transporting required food to the needy areas is important.

Tornadoes

Tornadoes refer to the violently rotating columns of air. They extend from a funnel shaped cumulonimbus cloud to the earth.

Their width varies from a few metres to more than a kilometre and it rotates at a speed between 64 km and 509 km per hour.

They are caused due to extreme low pressure. They originate inland, generating a rapid whirl wind. They are formed when hot air and cold air are mixed. They cause heavy destruction to both life and property like a cyclone.

On March 24, 1998: Violent tornado or tornadoes killed 160 people and injured 2,000 when they streaked through 20 coastal villages on the eastern states of West Bengal and Orissa, Ten people were killed when the boat they were travelling in about.

Thirty-five children were crushed to death when a school building being used as a shelter collapsed at Goborghata in the Balasore district in Orissa. The tornadoes flattened 15,000 homes and left more than 10,000 people homeless.

Do you know?

In USA, it is known as a twister, because of the twisting motion of funnel shaped cloud.



Tornadoes

Mitigation

As soon as tornadoes are observed, people need to get inside their houses (or) storm cellar if not lie in the low-lying area.

Stay out of damaged buildings.

If you are outside your home, stay there itself and return home only when authorities say it is safe.

Help injured or trapped persons, and give first aid immediately.

Common Mitigation

First, every individual should know how to safeguard themselves from disaster.

People should be given the demonstration program on “keeping safe” at and after disaster.

Listen to a battery operated radio for emergency information and relief measures.

EXERCISE

1) Choose the correct answer

- The major reason for the drought is the _____.
(a) Scarcity of rainfall (b) environmental degradation
(c) Afforestation (d) Industry
- Tornadoes are common in
(a) India (b) Bangladesh (c) China (d) U.S.A
- Landslides often occur in
(a) Desert region (b) Forest region
(c) Tundra region (d) Hilly region
- The word Tsunami has been derived from
(a) Tamil (b) French (c) Japanese (d) Latin
- Of the following which is not a natural disaster
(a) Nuclear explosion (b) Deforestation (c) Forest fire (d) Lightning

II) Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 6. Tornadoes | Heavy rainfall |
| 7. Molten rocks | Rotating air |
| 8. Landslide | Volcanic eruption |
| 9. Drought | Tsunami |
| 10. Earthquake | Scarcity of rainfall |

III) Answer the following questions briefly

11. What is disaster?
12. Define Mitigation.
13. What is Landslide?
14. Differentiate floods and droughts.
15. Differentiate Tornadoes and Cyclones.

IV) Answer the following questions in detail

16. Explain the natural and man-made disasters.
17. What is disaster management?
18. Write about tsunami and its effects on environment.
19. Give a detailed account of drought and floods.
20. Write an essay on the seismic zones of India.

V) Fill in the blanks

1. A hazard is an_____.
2. India is divided in to_____ seismic zones.
3. In India Tsunami warning centre has been set up at_____.
4. Debris flow is also known as_____.
5. Avalanches occur on the high_____ and high_____.

5. AN INTRODUCTION TO OCEANOGRAPHY

The ocean plays a crucial role in sustaining life on Earth and is a key element in climate change. The ocean is a store house of mineral resources. Various problems are already witnessed along the coastal areas and small islands for example pollution, exhausted fishing stocks, disappearing coastlines, rising sea level, increasing surface temperatures that threaten life on the earth. Better knowledge on ocean system will help us predict some of the changes expected in the future and hopefully we can overcome all the above problems. The systematic observations of the oceans will enable us to forecast imminent disasters from storms, floods and droughts and to mitigate their effects, by warning the populations at risk.

Do you know?

An ocean (from Greek $\Omega\kappa\epsilon\alpha\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, "okeanos" Oceanus) is a major body of saline water and a principal component of the hydrosphere.

What is Oceanography?

Oceanography is a branch of science which deals with the physical-chemical characteristics of ocean water and its depth, temperature, salinity, ocean currents, waves, tides, flora and fauna found at the bottom of the oceans.

Oceans cover about 70 % of the Earth's surface and they contain

roughly 97 % of the Earth's water. A large stretch of water covering a vast area is called an ocean.

The earth is nick named "**Watery Planet**". The oceans of the Earth are unique in our Solar System. No other planet in our Solar System has liquid water (although recent finds on Mars indicate that Mars may have had some liquid water in the recent past). It is believed that the life on the Earth first originated in the seas.

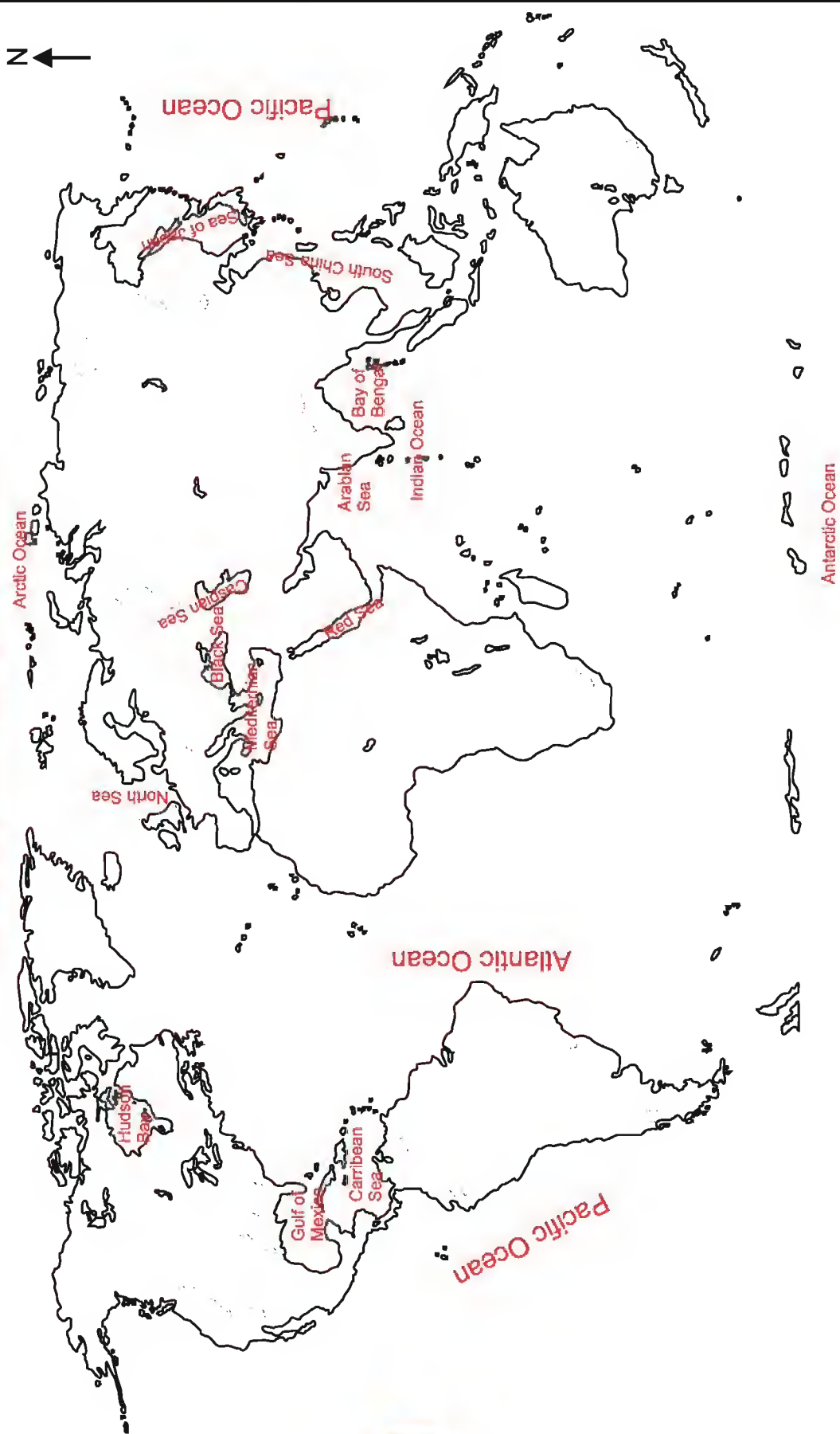
The oceans of Earth serve many functions, especially affecting the weather and temperature. They modify Earth's temperature by absorbing incoming solar radiation. The ocean currents distribute the absorbed heat energy around the globe.

The Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Antarctic are the five well known oceans and these are connected to one another by means of seas, gulfs, bays, straits and canals.

The Pacific Ocean

The Pacific is the largest and the deepest ocean. It is triangular in shape and covers 33 % of the total area of the earth's surface. Its average depth is 5,000 metres. It is bounded by Asia and Australia on the west, North America and South America to the east and Antarctica to the south.

Oceans and Seas of the World



The Challenger Deep (Mariana's Trench) in the South Pacific is the deepest in the world with 11,033 metres. There are 20,000 islands in the Pacific Ocean. New Zealand, Indonesia, Japan and Hawaii are the well known islands.

The Atlantic Ocean

The Atlantic Ocean is elongated 'S' in shape and it extends over 16.5% of the total area of the earth. The area of this ocean is about 50% of the Pacific Ocean. It is bounded on the west by North and South Americas, east by Europe and Africa. The important islands found in the Atlantic Ocean are Greenland, British Isles, Newfoundland, West Indies, Cape Verde and Canaries. The Atlantic trade route is considered as the world's busiest trade route.

The Indian Ocean

The Indian Ocean covers 20% of the total area of all oceans of the world. On the north, it is bounded by India, Pakistan and Iran; on the east by Australia, Sunda Islands and Malaysia; and on the west by the Arabian Peninsula and Africa. On the southwest, it joins with the Atlantic Ocean near the southern tip of Africa. On the east and southeast, it meets the Pacific Ocean. The average depth of the ocean is 4,000 metres. Andaman, Nicobar, Maldives, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Sumatra and Java are the well known islands of the Indian Ocean. This is the only ocean named after a country since the sea route was familiar for the traders from time

immemorial.

Antarctic Ocean

This is the fourth largest, coldest and southern most ocean found around the continent of Antarctica. This ocean is often referred to as the "Southern Ocean". Alexander Islands, Balleny islands and Ross islands are some of the islands found in the ocean. The average depth of this ocean is about 4,500 metres and its temperature varies from -2 to 10°C. In winter, more than half of its surface is covered with ice.

The Arctic Ocean

The Arctic Ocean is almost circular in shape and it surrounds the North Pole of the earth. Its total area is about 14 million square kilometres. It has an average depth of 4,000 metres. The main islands are Victoria islands, Elizabeth islands, Iceland, Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya.

The Seas of the World

There are many inlets known as seas; seas are often partly enclosed by land. The South China Sea, the Caribbean Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea are some of the major seas of the world.

Topography of the Ocean Floor

The ocean floor profile begins where the water meets the land at the shoreline. The shoreline is very unstable in that it changes with each coming wave and changes with the tides. The topography of the ocean floor consists of i) Continental shelf ii) Continental slope and iii) Ocean

floor (abyssal plain).

The **continental shelf** is the shallow area found along the coast with a depth of 100 metres. The continental shelf is a suitable place for coastal fishing since it has rich fish food known as plankton example Grand banks (Newfoundland), Dogger Bank (U.K). This is an area known for many off shore oil fields. Example Mumbai High.

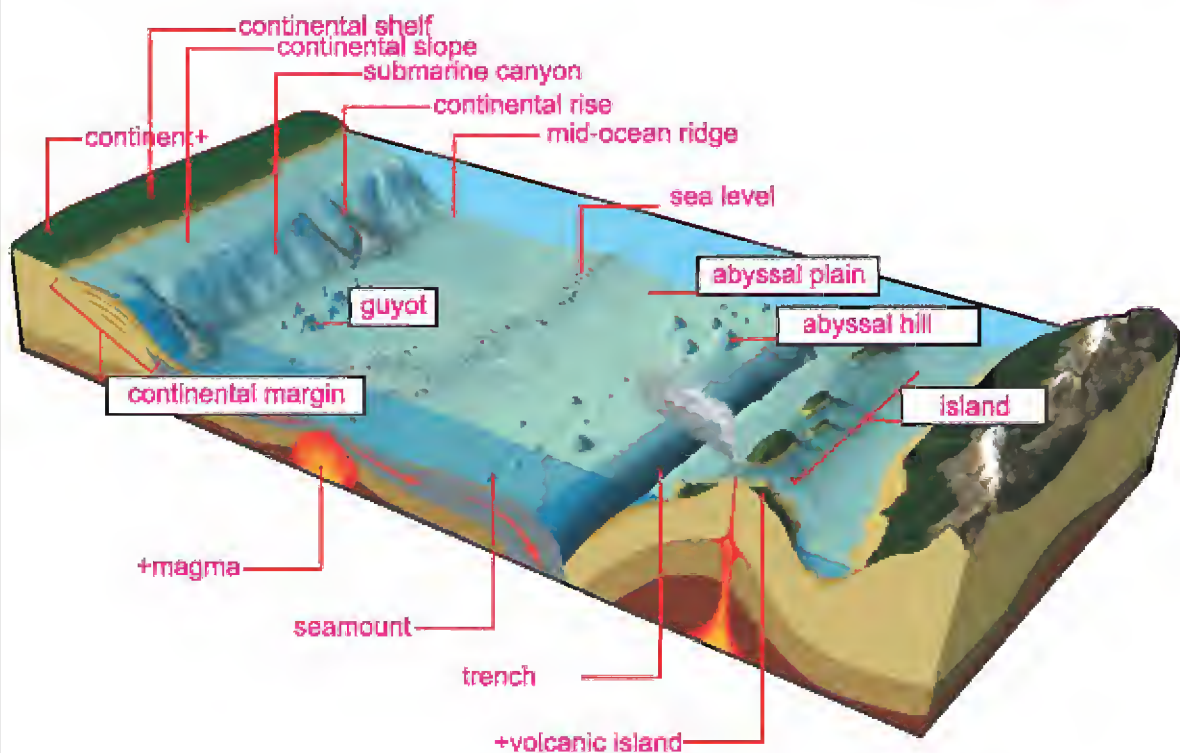
Continental slope is a rapid steep slope which connects the continental shelf and the ocean floor. The continental slope and continental shelf are together referred to as the "**continental margin**".

The average depth of the continental slope is about 155 metres.

The irregular coasts and the deep continental slopes are essential for the formation of natural harbours. Example: Kochi and Mumbai. The continental slope is often marked with underwater canyons, cliffs and underwater mud-slides.

The **abyssal plain** is flat to low rolling hills of the ocean floor. The abyssal plain is covered with ooze which is rotten organic materials of dead marine organisms. The **Mid-ocean ridge** is the underwater mountain range formed by the plate tectonic forces.

Seamounts are underwater volcanoes that grow with each eruption. If a seamount breaks the surface, it is called an **island**. Once the island is eroded and it slips underwater, it is called a **guyot**.



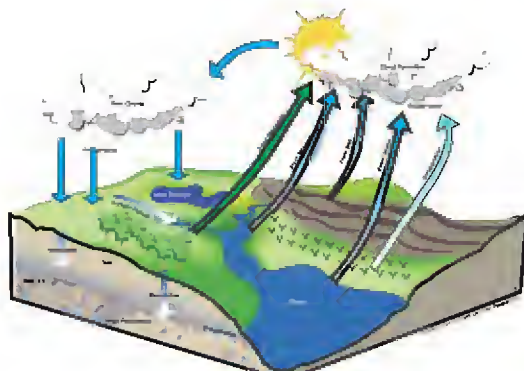
Topography of the Ocean Floor

Oceanic trenches are the deepest features in the ocean. Ocean trenches are created when two tectonic plates collide and the denser plate is pushed under the lighter plate.

Hydrological Cycle

Hydrological Cycle (also known as the water cycle) is the journey water takes as it circulates from land to the sky and back again. The Sun's heat provides energy to evaporate water from oceans and lakes. Plants also lose water through photosynthesis to the air and it is called evapotranspiration. The water vapor eventually condenses into tiny droplets and form clouds. When the clouds reach saturation point, precipitation (rain, sleet, or snow) is triggered, and water returns to the land (or sea). Some of the precipitation soaks into the ground and this water is trapped between rocks or clay layers; this is called groundwater. But most of the water flows downhill as runoff (above ground or underground), eventually returning to the seas as slightly salty water.

The most common salts in the sea water are sodium chloride,



Hydrological Cycle

magnesium chloride, magnesium sulphate, calcium sulphate, potassium sulphate, calcium carbonate and magnesium bromide.

Why is the Oceans Salty?

As water flows in rivers, pick up small amount of mineral salts from the rocks and soils of the river beds. This very-slightly salty water flows into the oceans and seas. The water in the oceans only leaves by evaporating (and the freezing of polar ice), but the salt remains dissolved in the ocean - it does not evaporate. So the remaining water gets saltier and saltier as time passes.

Activity

Did you ever taste the sea water? why is it salty?

Salinity

Salinity is the saltiness or the dissolved salt content in **water**. The technical term for saltiness in the ocean is salinity. Salinity is generally reported in terms of parts per thousand (abbreviated ‰), the average ocean salinity is 35 grams per kilogram.

Activity

Why does salinity differ from ocean to ocean?

The saltiest water is in the Dead Sea, Red Sea and in the Persian Gulf, which have a salinity of about 40 grams per kilogram (due to very high evaporation rates and low fresh

water entry). Dead sea is the most saline of seas. The least salty seas are in the Polar Regions, where both melting polar ice and a lot of rain dilute the salinity.

Activity

The salinity in the land locked tropical seas is higher. Why?

Temperature of the Ocean

Temperature of the ocean water plays the most significant role in controlling its biological characteristics. The role of the sea water temperature is in causing the ocean currents and other movements of water. Since oceans have greater capacity for the storage of the solar energy, they play a major role in maintaining the equilibrium in the heat budget of the earth. Land surface gets heated and cooled quickly but water tends to heat up and cool down slowly. This differential heating of the land and water make distinct types of marine and continental types of climates found on the surface of the earth.

The surface temperature of the oceans is controlled by various factors such as the latitudes, ocean currents, prevailing winds and local weather.

Waves

The water in the oceans is always moving up and down. This movement of water is called waves. Wind is the most important cause of wave generation. Most natural waves are initiated by winds.

The waves travel in some

definite direction, but water does not travel with the waves.

Ocean currents

Ocean currents are the general movement of a mass of surface water in a fairly defined direction.

In other words, an ocean current may be defined as any persistent, dominantly horizontal flow of the ocean water. The ocean currents, like rivers, flow with certain velocity along a certain path. There are two types of ocean currents: **warm** and **cold currents**. Warm currents originate from low latitude drifts towards poles; whereas cold currents originate from high latitudes and move towards equator.

There are many factors that influence the generation of ocean currents are:

- Differences in temperature;
- Density of ocean water (salinity);
- Winds and Atmospheric pressure;
- Coriolis force;
- Gravitational force;
- Precipitation and evaporation; and
- Melting of snow and ice.

Tides

The rise and fall of sea water is known as tides which occur twice a day due to the gravitational pull of the moon and sun on the earth at an interval of 6 hours. When the sea water rises, it is called high tide and the fall of sea water is called the **ebb** or **low tide**.

Spring tide occurs during the full

moon days and new moon days. During these days, Sun, Moon and Earth are in a straight line. On such days, the gravitational pull of the moon and sun are combined. At these times, high tides are very high and low tides are very low.

Neap tides occur during first and third quarter phases of the moon. During the phases of the moon, sun, moon and earth are at right angles. As a result, the gravitational pull of the moon are perpendicular to one another. During this time, the high tides are very low and low tides are very high.

Activity

List out the marine resources.

Oceans influences on human life

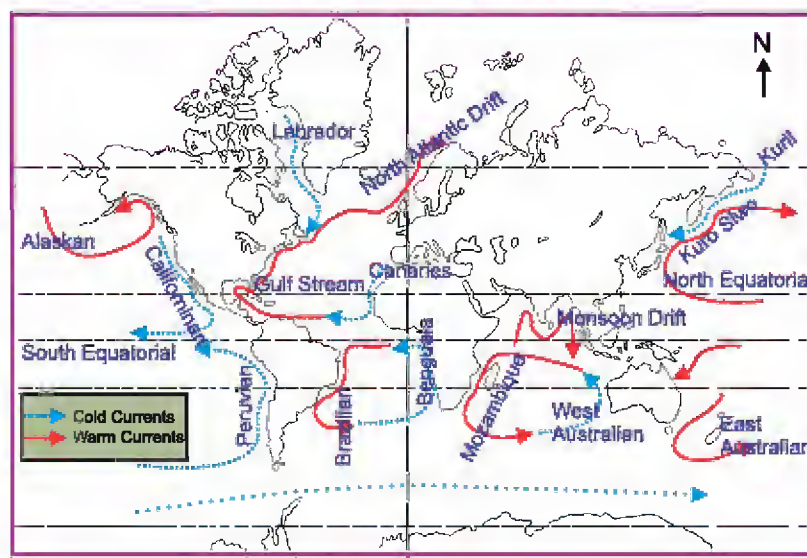
Oceans are a most important part of man's physical environment. Oceans influence man in various ways, from the climate he experiences, the oxygen he breathes and the food he eats to the economic, social, political and

military conditions under which he operates.

Oceans are being looked to as a major source of protein rich fish food. Several valuable minerals are known to be abundant in the sea including gold, silver, manganese, petroleum and pearl. Apart from the other minerals found in seawater (magnesium, bromine, and sodium chloride, or common salt). The ocean floor yields sand, gravel, and oyster shells for construction purposes and small quantities of diamonds are found in some submarine gravel bars.

Offshore oil and gas wells supply about 17 per cent of the world's petroleum production. Oceans also hold potential as an important alternate source of energy. Thermal energy of the oceans resulting from absorption of solar heat and from ocean currents can be converted into electricity—a process known as ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC).

WORLD-MAJOR OCEAN CURRENTS



EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. A large stretch of water covering a vast area is called an _____.
a) Ocean b) Sea c) Gulf d) Bay
2. The Atlantic Ocean is elongated _____ in shape.
a) Triangular b) 'S' c) Circular d) 'C'
3. The rise and fall of sea water due to gravitation is known as _____.
a) Tides b) Ocean currents c) Tsunami d) waves
4. A _____ is a table top underwater mountain.
a) Guyot b) Abyssal plain c) Sea mount d) Ocean ridge
5. The hydrological cycle is also known as _____.
a) Hydrogen cycle b) Oxygen cycle c) Water cycle d) carbon cycle

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Earth is nick named as _____.
2. _____ is the deepest trench in the south Pacific.
3. The inlets are known as _____.
4. The abyssal plain is covered with _____.
5. _____ is the most important cause of wave generation.

II) Answer the following questions.

1. Define salinity.
2. What are ocean currents?
3. How are waves caused?
4. What is oceanography?
5. Name marine resources.

III) Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Discuss about Indian Ocean.
2. Examine the ocean floor with a neat diagram.
3. Illustrate hydrological cycle.
4. How do oceans influence human life?
5. Write an essay on the oceans of the world.



1. OUR NATION

Our Nation, India has the greatest civilizations of the world with a rich cultural heritage. Since its independence, our nation has achieved all round praiseworthy Socio-economic progress. It has become self sufficient in agricultural production and reached the tenth position in industrial development in the world. It is the sixth nation to have explored outer space.

India is described as an "Epitome of the world"-a perfect example of the world, as it has varied geographical features, climate, flora and fauna, heterogeneous cultures, customs, various languages and faiths. Yet it has achieved unity in diversity.

India is the seventh largest country in the world with an area of 32,87,263 sq. kms. and it is the second most populous country in the world, next only to China.

Location

India is bounded by the Himalayan ranges in the north, the Indian Ocean in the south, the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Arabian Sea in the west and It has a land frontier of about 15,200 kms. The length of its coastline is 7516.6 kms.

India is entirely situated in the Northern hemisphere. From south to north, the mainland extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'$ and $37^{\circ}6'$

North longitudes. From west to east, it extends between $68^{\circ}7'$ and $97^{\circ}25'$ East longitudes. It measures about 3214 Kms. from north to south and about 2,933 Kms. from east to west.

Population and Literacy Rate

The population density of India was 324 Sq. Km in 2001. The population density is the number of people living per square kilometer.

According to 2001 census, literacy rate has increased to 64.8%, while the male and the female literacy rates are 75.26% and 53.67% respectively.

Population

The population of India is 1028 millions as per 2001 census, in which male population is 532.1 million and the female population is 496.4 million.

The Polity or the Political Administration

India is the largest democracy in the world. India is a **Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic** with a Parliamentary form of Government.

The Republic is governed in terms of the **Constitution**, which came into force on **26th January 1950**. Indian Constitution is the lengthiest written Constitution in the world.

The Indian Union comprises of twenty eight State and seven Union Territories.

The twenty eight States

Andhra Pradesh	Haryana	Maharashtra	Rajasthan
Arunachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Manipur	Sikkim
Assam (Assam)	Jammu and Kashmir	Meghalaya	TamilNadu
Bihar	Jharkhand	Mizoram	Tripura
Chhattisgarh	Karnataka	Nagaland	Uttarakhand
Goa	Kerala	Odisha (Orissa)	UttarPradesh
Gujarat	Madhya Pradesh	Punjab	West Bengal

The seven Union Territories

Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Chandigarh
Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Daman and Diu
National Capital territory of Delhi
Lakshadweep
Puducherry (Pondicherry)



The Parliament

The Union Executive

The Union Executive consists of the **President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers** and the **Attorney General** of India.



Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil

The President is the head of the Indian union. He is the first citizen of India. He acts as the symbol of unity, integrity and solidarity of the nation. He is elected Indirectly. A person who is the citizen of India and not less than 35 years of age can contest the Presidential elections. Almost all the higher authorities in the country especially at the centre are appointed by the President. The Vice-President acts as the President when the President post is vacant or when the President is unable to discharge his duties. In a Parliamentary form of government,

the President is the only nominal head of the nation, while the Prime Minister is the real head of the government. The leader of the majority party, who has the confidence of the Lok Sabha is appointed as the Prime Minister by the President. The Council of Ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The Union Legislature

The Union Legislature is called the Parliament. It consists of the President and the two Houses namely the **Lok Sabha** (House of the People) and the **Rajya Sabha** (Council of States).

Lok Sabha is also called as the Lower House of the Parliament. It consists of members who are mostly directly elected by the people on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage. For election purpose the States and



Dr. Manmohan Singh

the Union Territories are divided into constituencies. The candidate who secures the maximum votes represents his/her constituency in the Lok Sabha. At present, there are

545 members in the Lok Sabha which includes two nominated members from the Anglo-Indian community.

Rajya Sabha is also called as the Upper House of the Parliament. The members of Rajya Sabha are elected indirectly.

At present, there are 245 members in the Rajya Sabha, out of which 233 members are elected indirectly and 12 members who are distinguished in the field of Art, Literature, Science and Social Service are nominated by the President.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

The State Executive

The State Executive consists of the **Governor, the Chief Minister, the Council of Ministers** and the **Advocate-General**. The Governor is appointed by the President for a term of 5 years. He is the Constitutional head of the State. An Indian citizen above the age of 35 is eligible to be appointed as the Governor. The leader of the majority party, who enjoys the confidence of the State Assembly is appointed as the Chief Minister by the Governor. The other Ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. The real powers are vested in the hands of the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers.

The State Legislature

The State Legislature is not uniform in all the States.

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have a bi-cameral Legislature and all the other states of India have a uni-cameral Legislature. A bi-cameral Legislature consists of two Houses- Legislative Council (Upper House) and Legislative Assembly (Lower House). A uni-cameral Legislature consists of only one House namely the Legislative Assembly (Lower House).

The Judiciary

The Judiciary is an independent organ. The Supreme Court of India is the Highest Court in our country. It is the guardian of our Constitution.



Supreme Court

It is at New Delhi. At present there are 31 Judges in the Supreme Court including the Chief Justice of India.

The High Court is the highest court in the state. There are 21 High Courts in India, out of which 3 of them are common to two or more states.

National Symbols

All the independent Nations of the world have their own unique identifications, which are popularly called the National Symbols.

The National Flag, the National Emblem, the National Anthem, the National Song, the National Animal, the National Bird, the National Flower and the National Tree are the National symbols.

They give us a feeling of oneness and inspire us to pay homage to our patriots.

The National Flag

Our National Flag is a horizontal tricolor of deep saffron (kesari) at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion. Its ratio of the length to its breadth is 3:2. Saffron colour at the top denotes courage and sacrifice. It also reminds us about



the sacrifice made by the freedom fighters. The White colour in the middle denotes truth and Navy Blue Chakra in the middle induces us to move forward along the path of dharma, to bring peace and prosperity to the Nation. The design of chakra is taken from the lower part of the capital of the Saranath pillar of Asoka. The Chakra's diameter is proportionate to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes. The Green colour band at the bottom signifies prosperity, greenery of our fertile land and faith. We must respect our national flag.

National Flag

The Constituent Assembly approved the National Flag on July 22nd 1947, three weeks before the Indian Independence. It was hoisted on 15th August -1947 for the first time.

The rules concerning the Flag

The National Flag should be raised and lowered carefully.

No other Flag should be placed higher than it nor should any flag be placed to its right.

It should be raised to the top of the mast.

We must lower it before the sunset.

The Flag is flown at half mast either to mourn the death of our National leader or when the Head of a friendly Nation passes away.

We must stand in attention when the flag is hoisted.

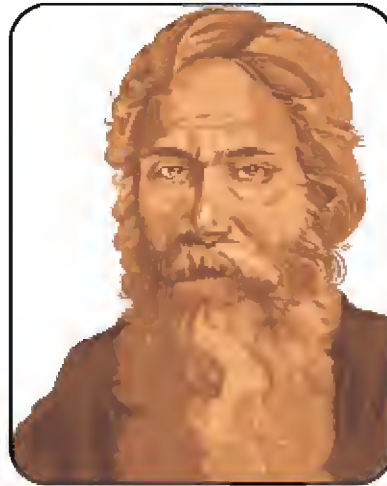
The National Anthem

All Nations have a patriotic song known as the National Anthem. We should stand in attention as a mark of respect, when the National Anthem is sung or its tune is played on a band. The National Anthem is sung on all National, State and other important functions.

The Indian National Anthem was composed by the great poet **Rabindranath Tagore**. The original song in Bengali has got five stanzas. Only the first stanza has been selected as our National Anthem.

The Constituent Assembly

adopted the National Anthem on 24th January 1950. It was first sung on 27th December 1911, at the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress. The time duration for singing or playing our National Anthem is approximately 52 Seconds.



Rabindranath Tagore

The National Anthem reflect the glory and the greatness of our mother land. It gives the message of tolerance, unity, integrity and patriotism.

English version of the Anthem

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people,

dispenser of India's destiny.

Thy name rouses the hearts of Punjab, Sind, Gujarat and Maratha,
Of the Dravida and Orissa and Bengal;

It echoes in the hills of the Vindhya and the Himalayas, mingles in the music of Jamuna and Ganges and

is
chanted by waves of the Indian Sea.

They pray for thy blessings and sing thy praise.

The saving of all people waits in thy hand,

thou dispenser of India's destiny.

Victory, victory, victory, to thee.

The National Emblem

The National Emblem is taken from the Saranath Pillar of Asoka. It was adopted by the Government of India on 26th January 1950. Our National Emblem consists of four lions sitting back to back on a circular pedestal. Only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden



National Emblem

from view. The lions represent power and majesty. The base has a horse on the left, a wheel in the centre and a bull on the right. The horse signifies energy and speed. The bull denotes hard work and steadfastness. The Chakra signifies dharma and righteousness. The words "**Satyameva Jayate**" in Devanagari Script, which means "**Truth alone Triumphs**", is inscribed below the abacus.

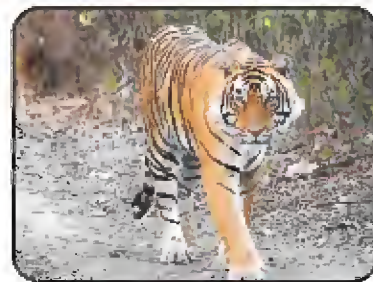
The National Song

The Song-"**Vande Mataram**" was composed in Sanskrit by Bankimchandra Chatterjee. It was a source of inspiration to the people

who fought for our freedom. This song was published in his book "**Anand Matt**" in 1882. It was first sung during the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. Interestingly the first person to sing the song in the Calcutta session was Rabindranath Tagore.

The National Animal

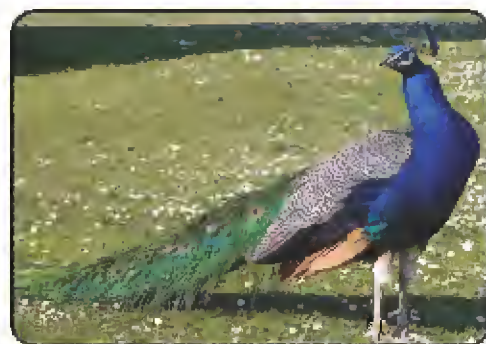
Indian Government initially adopted the **lion** as our National animal. Later **tiger** was adopted as the National animal. The combination of grace, strength, ability and enormous power of the tiger has earned its place of pride as the National animal of India.



National Animal

National Bird

The **peacock** is our National bird. Its beautiful, rich feathers indicate the natural beauty of our country. Indian Literature speaks high of the peacock.



National Bird

The National Flower

Lotus is our National flower. It is noted for its majesty, grandeur, beauty and fragrance. It denotes unity. It occupies a unique position in ancient Indian mythology.



National Flower

National Fruit : **Mango**
National Sports : **Hockey**
National River : **Ganga**
The National calendar is based on the **Saka Era**.

The National Tree

Banyan tree is our National tree. It is a huge tree having the widest reaching roots of all known trees.



National Tree

The strong political structure and the national symbols of our land, instills the feeling and thought that all are Indians, which help in the growth of national integration.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

- India is the _____ largest country in the world.
a) Second b) Fifth c) Seventh
- The Constitution of India came into force on _____.
a) 26th January 1950 b) 15th August 1947 c) 30th January 1930
- The Supreme Court of India is at _____.
a) Mumbai b) Kolkatta c) New Delhi
- The National Song Vande Mataram was composed by _____.
a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee b) Rabindranath Tagore
c) Jawaharlal Nehru

5. Our National tree is the _____.

a) Neem tree

b) Banyan tree

c) Apple tree

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Republic of India is governed in terms of the _____.

2. The head of the Indian Union is the _____.

3. The Lok Sabha is also called as _____.

4. "Satyameva Jayate" is inscribed in our National _____.

5. The National Bird of India is _____.

III) Match the following.

1. The President

Rabindranath Tagore

2. The Chief Minister

First Citizen of India

3. Supreme Court

Appointed by the Governor

4. National Symbol

Guardian of our Constitution

5. National Anthem

Unique identification

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Write about the location of India.

2. What are the qualifications needed for a person to be elected as the President of India?

3. Name some of our National Symbols.

4. What is the message given by our National Anthem?

5. What is our National flower noted for?

V) Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Write in detail about the Lok Sabha

2. Mention the significance of our Tricolour flag.

3. Describe the National Emblem of India.

Things to do.

1. Find out more about the flags that were used by the Indian National Congress before the National flag of India was accepted by the Constituent Assembly on 22nd July 1947. (Nivedhita flag, Madam Cama flag Calcutta flag and Home rule flag)

2. Discuss in the class why river Ganga has been chosen as our National River.

2.INDIAN CONSTITUTION

August 15, 1947 is a great day in the long and eventful history of our motherland, for it was on that day, the two hundred years old British rule over India was terminated and political authority was transferred to the representatives of the Indian people.

In the process of Constitutional development of India, the **Cabinet Mission of 1946** had recommended for setting up of a Constituent Assembly to draft a new constitution for India.

It had its first session on **D e c e m b e r - 9 , 1 9 4 6 .** **Dr.Sachidananda Sinha**, the then President of the Constituent Assembly presided over the first meeting. After Dr.Sinha, **Dr.Rajendra Prasad** became the President of the Constituent Assembly. After Independence he also became the first President of the Indian Republic.

The work of drafting the Constitution was given to the **Drafting Committee** by the Constituent Assembly. The Drafting Committee was constituted on 29th August 1947 under the Chairmanship of **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**. He was a brilliant Constitutional expert and the chief architect of Indian Constitution. The Drafting Committee studied the Constitution of more than 60 countries such as U.K, USA, Ireland, erstwhile U.S.S.R, France, Switzerland, etc.

and adopted some of its meritorious features. The final session of the Constituent Assembly was held on 24th January 1950, The Constitution was inaugurated on 26th January 1950. Hence we celebrate the Republic day on 26th January of every year.

The Legal experts of the Drafting Committee

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman)
N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar
Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
Dr.K.M. Munshi
Syed Mohammad Sadullah
B.L.Mitter
N. Madhava Rao
T.T.Krishnamachari
D.P. Khaitan

The Constitution

The Constitution comprises of the basic principles of the political system by which the people of the Nation are to be governed.



Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Making of the Constitution

The Constituent Assembly took 2 years 11 months and 18 days to accomplish the task of making the Constitution. It held 11 plenary sessions. Discussion were held for 114 days.



Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

26th January

On 26th January 1930 the "Purna Swaraj" day was celebrated, following the resolution of the Lahore session of Indian National Congress in 1929. So, the date 26th Jan 1950 was chosen to implement the Constitution.

The Indian Constitution contains XXII Parts, 449 Articles and 12 Schedules.

Some of the Salient Features of the Indian Constitutions are

- 1) Preamble
- 2) The Popular Sovereignty
- 3) Secularism
- 4) Parliamentary Democratic Government.

- 5) Fundamental Rights and Duties.
- 6) Directive Principles of State Policy.
- 7) Universal Adult Franchise etc.

The Preamble

The Preamble is a preface or an introduction to the Constitution. The Preamble says that the Constitution derives its authority from the people of India. It declared India as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic. According to the Preamble, Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity are the objectives of the Constitution.

The Popular Sovereignty

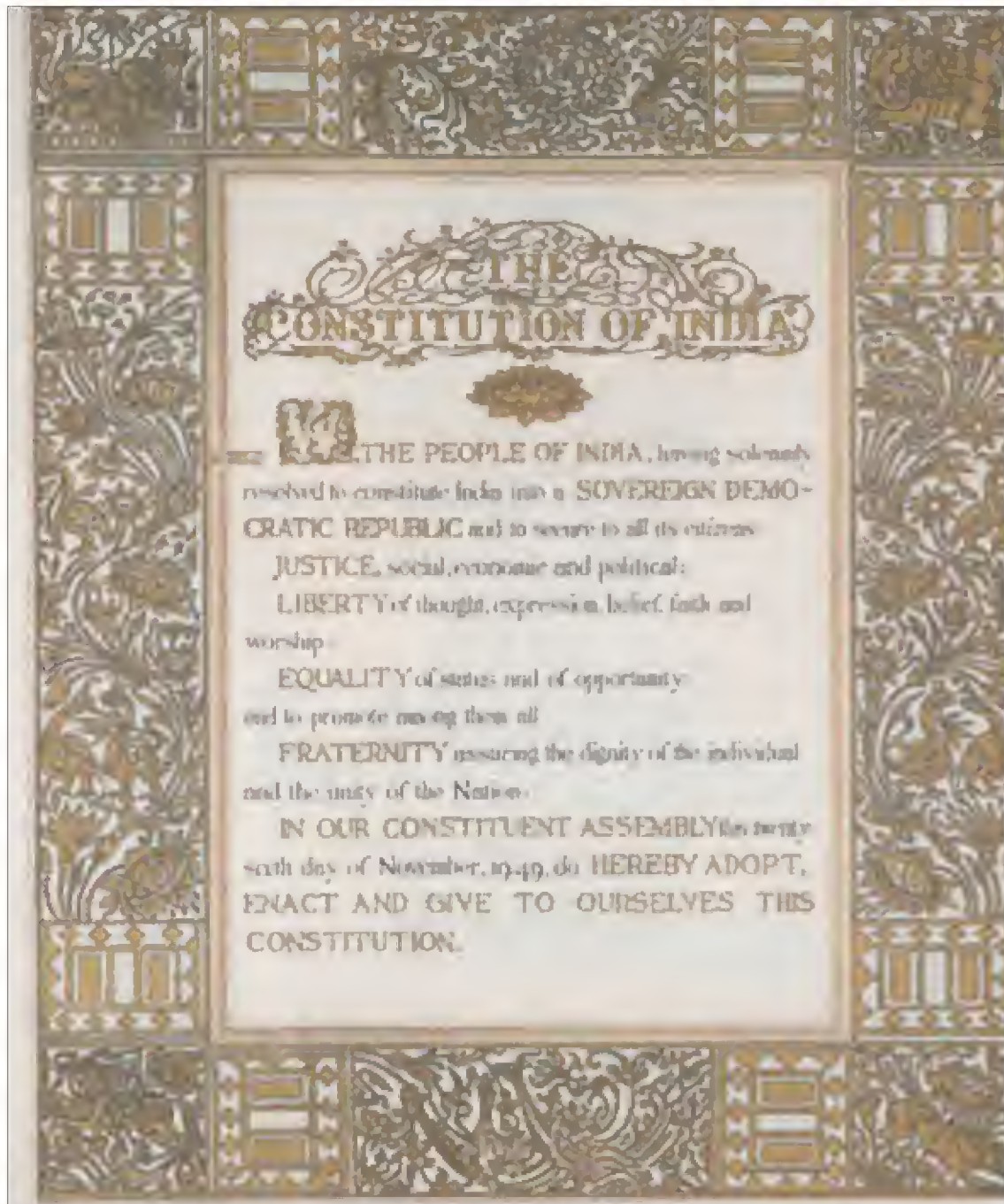
The Constitution gives complete authority to the people of India. The Popular sovereignty or complete authority of the people is reaffirmed in several places in the Constitution, particularly in the chapter "Election". The Central and State Governments derive their authority from the people. The people elect their representatives to the Parliament and the State Legislature at regular intervals. Those who hold the executive powers of the government are responsible to the Legislature. They are ultimately responsible to the people through the Legislature. Hence, people are sovereign. This is the principle of popular sovereignty.

Secularism

Secularism is one of the important national goals. In a Secular state, the people are not discriminated on the basis of religion. All citizens enjoy freedom of

worship and possess equal civil and political Rights-irrespective of their religious beliefs. The State does not have a religion of its own.

All religions in our country have the same status and support from the State.



Parliamentary form of Government

The Constitution of India provides a Parliamentary form of Government. In a parliamentary system, the Executive is collectively responsible to the legislature. The Parliamentary form of Government is also known as Responsible Government or Cabinet Government.

Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights are Natural Rights. These are essential rights which help in realizing true democracy and ensure equality of all citizens. These Rights are guaranteed and protected by the Constitution. These Rights are also essential for the all-round development of the individual. If the rights are violated, the person can approach the Supreme Court or the High Court to claim his/her rights.

The Fundamental Rights are classified into six groups.

1) Right to equality

All are equal before Law.

2) Right to Freedom

Freedom of speech and expression, Right to life, personal liberty etc.,

3) Right against exploitation

It prohibits all forms of forced Labour, child labour and trafficking in human beings.

4) Right to freedom of Religion

It guarantees the citizens freedom to follow any religion.

5) Cultural and educational Rights

It gives rights to all citizens to preserve their language, script and Culture. It gives rights to minorities to establish Educational Institutions.

6) Right to Constitutional Remedies

This enables the citizen to approach the Supreme Court directly when there is violation of Fundamental Rights.

Directive Principles of State Policy

Directive Principles of State Policy is in the form of directions or instruction given to the State by the Constitution while formulating policies or making any law. It is the duty of the State to apply these directions while making any law. It aims at the establishment of a welfare state in our country. The Directive Principles may be grouped into the following categories such as (1) Socialist Principles, (2) Gandhian Principles, (3) International Principles and (4) Miscellaneous Principles.

1) Socialist Principles reflect the ideology of socialism such as adequate means of livelihood for all citizens, equal pay for work for men and women, to minimize inequalities in income, etc.

2) Gandhian Principles are based on Gandhian ideology. Such as, organisation of Village Panchayats, promotion of cottage industries, promotion of Educational and Economic Status of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled

Tribes and other weaker sections of the society, etc.

3)International Principles

Promotes International Peace and security.

4)Miscellaneous Principles

Such as, equal justice and free legal aid, to make uniform civil code for the citizens throughout the country, etc.

Universal Adult Franchise

The Constitution of India has introduced Universal Adult Franchise. All the citizens above the age of 18 years irrespective of their caste, colour, religion, sex, literacy, wealth, etc are entitled to participate in elections.

Fundamental Duties

The Indian Constitution contains certain duties to be performed by all the citizens of India. These duties are called as Fundamental Duties.

The Fundamental Duties

- 1.To abide by the Constitution and its ideals, respect the National flag, the National Anthem etc.,
- 2.To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.

3.To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

4.To defend the country and render national services when called upon to do so.

5.To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood.

6.To value and preserve the rich heritage of our culture.

7. To protect and improve the natural resources such as forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife etc.

8.To develop the scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry.

9.To safeguard the public property and to avoid violence.

10.To strive towards excellence in all spheres.

11.To provide opportunities for the education to his/her child or ward between the age of six and fourteen.

The meticulously prepared Indian Constitution serves as an instrument of social change. It aims at making everyone equal and empowers every citizen to rise up to their optimum level.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the best answer.

1. The first session of the Constituent Assembly was presided over by
a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad b) Dr. S.P. Sinha c) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
2. Our Constitution came into existence on _____.
a) 26th March 1950 b) 26th January 1950 c) 15th August 1947

3. The Preamble declares India as a _____ country.
a) Democratic b) Autocratic c) Monarchy
4. The people of India are given complete authority by the Indian _____.
a) Parliament b) Government c) Constitution
5. In a parliamentary system, the Executive is collectively responsible to the _____.
a) People b) Judiciary c) Legislature

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The first President of India was _____.
2. The chief architect of the Indian Constitution was _____.
3. An introduction to our Constitution is found in the _____.
4. A Secular State does not have a _____ of its own.
5. Directive Principles aims at the establishment of the _____ state.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Constituent Assembly | 26th January 1950 |
| 2. Drafting Committee | Chairman of Drafting Committee |
| 3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar | Prohibition of forced labour |
| 4. Republic Day | 9th December 1946 |
| 5. Right against exploitation | 29th August 1947 |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Write a note on Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
2. What does the Preamble declare our country to be?
3. Why do we say India is a Secular State?
4. What is meant by the Right to Constitutional Remedies?
5. What does Universal Adult Franchise mean?

V) Answer the following questions in detail.

1. What does Popular Sovereignty mean?
2. Write in detail on the Fundamental Rights guaranteed to a citizen.

Things to do.

1. Discuss how the Fundamental Rights are denied to the citizens in their day to day life and how can they be ensured.
2. Prepare and enact a skit emphasizing the need to perform the Fundamental Duties.

3. POLITICAL PARTIES

The present age is an Age of Democracy. According to Abraham Lincoln, "Democracy is the government of the people, for the people and by the people". In a democracy a citizen is both the ruler and the ruled. Citizens should always be conscious of their rights and duties. They should be aware of what is happening in the country. Political awareness is created by the Political parties. They help in forming public opinion. Hence the political parties are essential for the success of democracy.

Political Parties are the most visible institutions in a democracy. They serve as a link between the people and the government and provides a forum for the discussion of various issues.

Meaning

A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold powers in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes to uplift the society. A political party has three components-a **leader**, **active members** and the **followers**.

Characteristics of a Political Party

- 1.A political party agrees on important matters of public policy.
- 2.It aims to take part in the struggle for power.
- 3.It implements its policies and programmes by constitutional

(democratic) means.

4.It should have some degree of permanence.

5.It must have definite aims and objectives.

FUNCTIONS OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES

Basically a political party fills political offices and exercises their powers. They perform the following functions:

- 1.Parties contest elections.
2. Parties put forward their policies and programmes before the voters.
- 3.Parties play a decisive role in making laws.
- 4.The party which wins majority seats becomes the ruling party and runs the government.
- 5.Those parties that lose the majority in the elections form the opposition. They voice their different views and criticize the government for its failures and wrong policies.
- 6.Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues.

Structure and Working of a Political Party

A political party has a hierarchical structure. At the top, there is a periodically elected **President**. He is assisted by **Secretaries** and a **Treasurer**. A **working committee** may be set up to meet from time to time for holding

discussion and taking decisions. Conferences may be convened once in six months or a year to discuss their deliberations and working of their party. These conferences show their strength and solidarity to create a great impact on the public.

Types of Party System

There are three types of party system in the world namely.

1. Single party system in which one ruling party exists and no opposition is permitted. The former communist country USSR (United Soviet Socialist Republic) is an example for the single party system.

2. Bi-Party system or two party systems in which two major parties exist. Example-U.S.A. and Britain.

3. Multi party system in which there are more than two political parties. Example-India, Sri Lanka, France and Italy.

Multi Party System In India

The vastness of India and its diversified character has given rise to a large number of political parties in India. India has the largest number of political parties in the world. In India, there are a large number of State and National Parties.

The emergence of a large number of State parties is due to various reasons like regional issues, caste and communal divisions, cultural diversity, language etc.,

Regional parties have come to play a significant role in the National politics whenever a need arises at the Center while forming a coalition Government.

State Party

A party is recognised as a State party by the Election Commission of India based on certain percentage of votes secured or certain number of seats won in the Assembly or Lok Sabha Elections.

National Party

A party which is recognised as a State party in at least four states is, recognised as National party.

Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. While the Commission treats all parties equally it offers some special facilities to State and National parties. These parties are given a unique symbol. Only the official candidates of the party can use that election symbol.

Thus the political parties help the representatives of the government to work successfully and they form the backbone of Democracy.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. A Political party creates _____ awareness.
a) social b) economic c) political
2. Bi-party system exists in _____.
a) India b) U.S.A c) France
3. A Party which is recognised as a State Party in _____ States is a National Party.
a) Four b) Eight c) Seven
4. _____ forms the backbone of democracy.
a) Election b) Political parties c) Votes

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. In a democracy the citizen is both the ruler and the _____.
2. Political parties help in forming _____ opinion.
3. Political Parties serve as a link between the _____ and the government.
4. The country having the largest number of political parties in the world is _____.
5. Large and established parties have unique _____.

III) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Give Abraham Lincoln's definition for democracy.
2. What is a Political party?
3. What are the components of a Political party?
4. Mention a few characteristics of a Political party?
5. When is a Political party recognized as a National Party?

IV) Answer in detail.

1. Give an account of the functions of Political parties in a Democratic country.
2. What are the three types of party system in the world? Explain with examples.

Things to do.

Collect details on the Regional parties in your state- its leaders, party symbol, aims and election manifesto.

4. UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

The Second World War which lasted from 1939-1945 proved to be more destructive than the First World War as more than fifty million people had lost their lives. The League of Nations, a World Organization, formed after the First World war, to maintain peace and security failed to prevent the Second World War.

The USA, the USSR and the UK realized the immediate and urgent need for a world forum to establish an everlasting peace in the world. This realization led to the formation of the UNO.

Preliminary Plans

The concrete plan for a new world organization began under the support of the US State Department in 1939. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the former President of USA first coined the term United Nations to describe the Allied countries which stood for peace. The term was first officially used on January 1st 1942, when 26 countries signed the "Atlantic Charter" in Washington DC.

Atlantic Charter

It is a set of principles formulated for maintaining peace and security. It was signed on 14th August 1941 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the USA and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of UK on the Ship HMS Prince of Wales in the Atlantic Ocean. So, it came to be called the Atlantic Charter.

UN Charter

After a series of conferences held at various places the UNO was created. The UN Conference began in San Francisco on 25th April 1945 to draft the Charter of UNO. UN charter contains the aims, objectives, rules and regulations for the working of the UNO. It was signed on 26th June 1945 by the representatives of 50 countries, Poland signed the Charter later. The UNO came into existence on 24th October 1945. Hence the UNO Day is celebrated on 24th October every year.

CONFERENCES PRIOR TO UNOs FORMATION

30th Oct 1943 -Moscow
1st Dec 1943-Teheran
21st Sep 1943-Dumbarton Oaks
7th Oct 1943- Dumbarton Oaks
11th Feb 1945-Yalta

MEMBERSHIP

Peace loving nations that accept the UN charter are the members of UNO. At present 192 countries are members of the UN. The headquarters of the UNO is situated in the International territory in Manhattan, New York.

The Emblem, Flag and Languages of UNO

The emblem is a map of the World as seen from the North Pole with five concentric circles surrounded by a wreath of olive

branches which symbolizes peace and the World map depicts the United Nations area of concern in achieving its main purpose namely peace and security.



UNO Emblem

UNOs functions

peace-keeping,
conflict-prevention
Refugees protection,
Counter terrorisms, disarmament
and Non-Proliferation.
Promoting Democracy
Sustainable development
maintaining climate friendly energy
future
Promoting international health,
Childcare
Reducing Measles Mortality
Eradicating Polio-etc.
Prevention of Malarial Deaths-
Expanding Food production etc.

The UN Flag consists of the UN emblem in white on a medium light blue back ground. The official languages of the UN are English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese and Arabic.

Objectives of UNO

The objectives of the UNO are

To solve the disputes among the member countries through peaceful means.

To maintain international peace

and security.

To develop friendly relations among nations.

To co-operate in solving International Economic, Social, Cultural or Humanitarian Problems.

To promote social progress, better living standards and human rights.

UNO Millennium Development Goals

The UNO formulated the following goals for the present millennium.

1.To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

2.To achieve universal primary education.

3.To promote gender equality and empower women.

4.To reduce child mortality

5.To improve maternal health.

6.To fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

7.To ensure environment sustainability.

8.To develop a global partnership for development.

Organs of UNO

The six principle organs are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, the Trusteeship Council and the Secretariat.

The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations. It is called the "Parliament of Mankind".

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit of India was elected as the President of the General Assembly in 1954.

The decision process

The decision on important issues, such as peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters, require a 2/3 majority. Decision on other questions is by simple majority.

It is composed of representatives of all member countries, each of which has one vote. Each member state can send five members to the General Assembly. The General Assembly holds its session once a year. The session is generally held in the month of September. A special session of the Assembly can also be called for at the request of the Security Council.

The main functions of the General Assembly are as follows:

1. To elect the President and 21 Vice-Presidents and the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other organs of the UN.

2. To approve the UN budget.

3. With the recommendation of the Security Council, it appoints the Secretary-General and Judges of the International Court.

The Security Council

The Security Council is the second important organ of the UNO. It acts as the executive branch of

the UNO. The Security Council is composed of fifteen members - five permanent members and ten Non-Permanent members. The permanent members are Russia, France, USA, UK and China. The non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for a term of 2 years. The Security Council meets every month and a new President is elected. The Council needs a 2/3 majority to take decisions. The permanent members have the **veto power**. (Power to say **No** to a decision.)

Main functions of the Security Council are as follows

1. To maintain international peace and security.

2. To find peaceful ways to settle disputes of member states.

3. To recommend the admission of new members and

4. To participate in the election of the Secretary-General.

The Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council co-ordinates the economic and social work of the UNO and its specialized agencies. It has 54 members elected by the General Assembly for a three-year term. Every three years, 1/3 of its members are set aside and new members are elected in their place. It meets throughout the year as and when needed. At its session in July, the major Economic, Social and Humanitarian issues such as social development, the status of women, crime prevention, narcotic drugs

and sustainable development are discussed.

The Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council was established to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories administered by 7 member states to ensure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the territories for self-government or independence. By 1994 all the Trust Territories had attained self-government or independence, either as separate states or by joining neighbouring independent countries. On the completion of its work, the Trusteeship Council has amended its rules and procedures to allow it to meet as and when the occasion may arise.

The International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is also known as the **World Court**. It is the main judicial organ of the UNO. Its 15 judges are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Court solves the disputes between the countries concerned.

The Court also gives advisory opinions to the United Nations and its specialized agencies. It is situated in the city of Hague in Holland.

The Secretariat

The Secretariat carries out the administrative work of the United Nations as directed by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the other organs. It is headed by the Secretary General, who provides

overall administrative guidance. The present Secretary-General is Ban Ki-moon of South Korea who was elected in 2007.

The Secretariat consists of departments and offices with a total staff of about 7500. The staff are chosen on the basis of their high standard of efficiency, competence and integrity.

The UNO also carries on its work through thirty specialised agencies which help in achieving its various goals.

Some of the Specialized Agencies are:

FAO- Food and Agricultural Organisation

ILO- International Labour Organisation

IMF- International Monetary Fund.

UNICEF- United Nations Children's Fund

UNESCO- UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation

WHO- World Health Organisation

WTO- World Trade Organisation. Etc.

UN Achievements

The UNO has succeeded in maintaining international peace and security and averted global war through peaceful negotiations. It has also helped in solving many of the social, cultural, economic and humanitarian problems among the member countries.

Major achievements of the UNO

1946- made Russia withdraw its troops from Iran and Britain and France to withdraw their troops from Syria and Lebanon.

1947-freed Indonesia from the Dutch.

1956-intervened in the Suez Canal crisis and finally internationalized the canal.

1962 and 1973-diffused the Cuban missile crisis and the Middle East Crisis.

1988-the Iran-Iraq war was ended

1989-sponsored negotiations for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

1990-restored sovereignty to Kuwait and ended civil wars in Cambodia, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mozambique

Its specialized agency WHO (World Health Organisation) has successfully eradicated small pox and is working towards the elimination of polio, malaria and tuberculosis. The UNHCR (The United Nations High Commission for Refugees) has taken a lot of effort to resettle refugees. The UNO and its specialized agencies work for a safer world for the future generation.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The Headquarters of the UNO is at _____.
a) Washington b) Hague c) New York
2. The _____ is called the Parliament of mankind.
a) Trusteeship Council b) General Assembly
c) Economic and Social Council
3. One of the official languages of the UNO is _____.
a) Hindi b) German c) French
4. There are _____ permanent members in the Security Council.
a) 4 b) 5 c) 10
5. The programme launched by the _____ has successfully eradicated small pox.
a) WHO b) ILO c) UNESCO

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The term United Nations was coined by _____.
2. The UN Charter was signed by _____ countries on 26th June 1945.
3. The executive branch of the UNO is _____.
4. All the Trust Territories have attained self-government by the year _____.
5. The International Court of Justice is located at _____ in Holland.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. UN conference | Resettles Refugees |
| 2. UNO | San Francisco |
| 3. Ban Ki-moon | New York |
| 4. UN Headquarters | 24th October 1945 |
| 5. UNHCR | UN Secretary-General. |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Describe the emblem of the UNO.
2. Which are the official languages of the UNO?
3. Mention any two objectives of the UNO
4. Who are the permanent members of the Security Council?
5. What is the role of the International Court of Justice?

V) Answer in detail.

1. Write a note on the millennium development goals of the UNO.
2. What are the main organs of the UNO? Explain the functions of the Security Council.

Things to do.

Collect information on how the UNO helps women and children in India

5. LEGISLATIONS AND WELFARE SCHEMES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

India is a welfare state committed to ensure the well-being of all its citizens especially the children and women. No country can make progress until women are educated because a mother is the teacher of the child. The children are the future pillars of our nation. So, much importance is given to the development of children and women in India.

Legislations for Children

Article 39(f) and **45** of the Directive Principles of our Constitution directs the State to enact laws for the protection and development of children.

Article 24 is a Fundamental Right. It deals with the Right against Exploitation and Prohibition of Child Labour.

Article 39(f) provides facilities for the children to develop in a healthy manner; provides for proper care for children and youth; and provides protection against exploitation.

Article 45 provides for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years.

No child below the age of 14 years shall be allowed to work in any factory or mine or engage in any hazardous employment.

The Ministry of women and children

The Ministry's vision is ensuring overall survival,

development and protection of women and children of the country to enable them to lead productive and wholesome lives as citizens.

Right to Education

A hundred years ago, Gopala Krishna Gokhale a great leader of the freedom struggle demanded the right to education for Indian children from the then Imperial Legislative Assembly. His dream for the Right to Education came true when the Government of India introduced the **Right to Education Act (REA)** on 1st April 2010. The right to education is now a fundamental right for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. Thus the Government of India has paved the way for building up a strong literate and empowered youth of this country.

Acts passed by the Government

Several Acts have been passed for the welfare of the children. A few of them are:

1. The Juvenile Injustice Act was passed in 1986 and amended in 2000.
2. Infant Milk Substitute, Feeding Bottles and Infant Food Act-1992.
3. Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act -2005.

Schemes and programmes for Children

Many schemes and programmes have been implemented for the upliftment and benefit of children.

1. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme-(1975) has the following objectives.

a) To improve the health of children (under the age of 6 years), pregnant women and feeding mothers.

b) To reduce the rate of mortality, malnutrition and school drop-outs.

2) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers-(2006) provides services to children (of the age group 0-6 years) of working mothers by opening creches.

3) An integrated Programme for Street children provides facilities like shelter, nutrition, health care education and leisure facilities. It protects them from abuse and exploitation.

4) Child Line Services aims at helping children during times of difficulties and emergency. They also concentrate on childcare and protection.

5) Integrated Child Protection Scheme provides for institutional as well as non-institutional support for children.

6) Scheme for Welfare of Working children in need of Care and Protection-(2005) aims to

provide non-formal education and vocational training to working children to continue their education.

Observance of Children's Day

The Children's Day is celebrated on 14th November of every year. It gives the Government and Social organisations yet another opportunity to focus on the children so as to review the steps taken for their improvement and to work out ways for their enhancement in various fields.

Government's Recognition Of Outstanding Children

Our Government gives due recognition to children with exceptional abilities and outstanding achievements in various fields like academics, arts, culture and sports.

The National Child Award for Exceptional Achievements was instituted in 1996 to honour such children. Children between the age group of 4 and 15 years are honoured with meritorious awards on the Republic Day every year.

In spite of all the legislations passed by the Government, it is very essential to create awareness among children about the dangers around them. They should be educated to approach the concerned authorities or the proper channels to report their problems and to get guidance and counselling.

The parents, the schools and the public should take the moral responsibility to co-operate with the

Government and Welfare Agencies to protect the children from various abuses and exploitation.

Women Empowerment and Legislations

The position of women from time immemorial is of a varied nature. Sometimes women hold a position of honour and high esteem while at other times they have to face untold miseries and hardships. To improve their status in society the Government of India has assured several rights to women and has enacted a number of legislations.

Rights and Legislations for Women

Article 23 and 24 of the Constitution are of great significance to the emancipation of women.

Articles 23 prohibits trade of woman like commodities.

Forced labour is made as an offence.

Human Trafficking is made illegal.

Women are assured the Right against exploitation.

Law allows the daughter along with the sons to claim the property of their families. Child Marriage Restraint Amendment Act of 1978 has increased the age of marriage of girls from 15 to 18 years and for boys from 18 to 21 years.

The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 bans the custom of giving and receiving dowry. The Dowry

Prohibition Amendment Act of 1986 provides drastic punishments for those ill-treating women in connection with dowry.

In addition to the Constitutional Provisions, the State Government and Union Territories have enacted a number of legislations to protect women against social injustice and exploitation. For example- The Tamil Nadu Legislature has passed the Prohibition of Eve Teasing Law in 1997. It was amended in 2002 as the Prevention of Harassment of Women Act.

Amendments have been made in the Constitution from time to time for the benefit of the citizens. The 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts have provided 33% reservations of seats for women in the Panchayatraj and Urban Local bodies.

Economic Empowerment Schemes

Many schemes and programmes have been formulated to protect, educate and uplift women in India. Some of them are:

1.Support to Training and Employment Programme(STEP)

This programme was started in the year 1996 to provide employment for women in handloom, handicrafts, khadi and village industries.

2.Swayamsidha

It deals with the socio-economic development and empowerment of women through Self Help Groups, etc.

3. Short Stay Home-(1996)

These homes help to rehabilitate girls and women facing social, economic and emotional problems.

4. Family Counselling Centres

These centres give counselling to the victims facing social atrocities and family mal-adjustment.

5. Condensed Courses of Education of Women

Girls in the age group 15 years and above who fail to complete their schooling due to various reasons are given education and training in relevant skills. These courses create job opportunities for them and facilitates their empowerment.

6. Awareness Generation Programmes for Rural and Poor women

Women face many problems as they are unaware of their rights and privileges. This program creates awareness among women on issues like status and rights and helps them to solve their problems.

The Legislation passed by the Government and the efforts taken by many social welfare institutions has definitely enhanced the status of children and women in India. We can boldly say that the position of women and children has improved a lot and will rise higher in the years to come.

EXERCISE

1) Choose the correct answers.

1. The _____ are the future pillars of our nation
a) Elderly person's b) Middle aged person's c) Children
2. The _____ in the Constitution provides facilities for the children to develop in a healthy manner
a) Article 39(f) b) Article 45 c) Article 25
3. The Government of India introduced the Right to Education on
a) 15th August 1947 b) 26th January 1950
c) 1st April 2010
4. The 72nd and 73rd Amendment Acts have provided 33 % reservations of seats for _____ in the local bodies
a) teachers b) women c) graduates

5. _____ deals with the socio-economic development and empowerment of women through self-help groups.

- a) Short Stay Home b) Swayamsidha
- c) Family counseling centres

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Juvenile Injustice Act was amended in the year _____
2. The Child Line Services aims at helping _____ during times of difficulties and emergency.
3. The Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1978 has increased the age of marriage of girls from 15yrs to _____ years.
4. TamilNadu Legislature passed the Prohibition of Eve-Teasing Law in _____.
5. The Family Counselling Centres were started to give _____ for the victims facing social problems.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Article 45 | to reduce rate of mortality |
| 2. ICDS Scheme | 1961 |
| 3. Children's Day | rehabilitation of girls |
| 4. Dowry Prohibition Act | 14th November |
| 5. Short Stay Home | free and compulsory education |

IV) Answer the following briefly.

1. What does Article 24 provide for the children?
2. Name a few Acts passed for the welfare of children.
3. Which group of children are given due recognition by our Government on the Republic day?
4. How do Articles 23 and 24 help women?
5. Bring out the importance of Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 and 1986.

V) Answer in detail.

1. What are the schemes and programmes undertaken for the upliftment and benefit of children?
2. Give a detailed account on the economic empowerment schemes for women.

Things to do.

Collect information on any Welfare Scheme undertaken to uplift women and children in your neighbourhood.

ECONOMICS

1. FACTORS OF PRODUCTION

Economics is a social science which deals with human wants and their satisfaction. Economics deals with the society's problems such as unemployment, poverty, medical care, productivity and government policies.



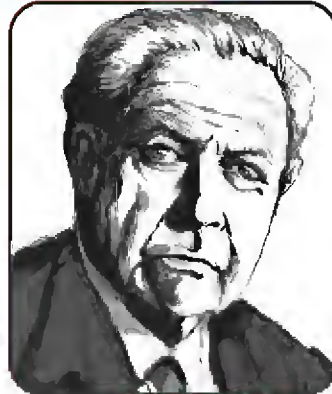
Adam smith

Adam smith is called as the father of Economics. He defined Economics as follows: 'Economics is the science of wealth'. The publication of Adam smith's book "An enquiry into the nature and causes of wealth of nations" laid the foundation of Economics as a systematic study.

Lionel Robbins has defined economics as follows: "Economics is the science which studies human behavior as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative uses".

Society and scarce resources

A society allocates its scarce resources among different uses. Economics seeks to formulate the



Lionel Robbins

criteria which would achieve the best possible allocation of resources.

In the modern world, people want to consume large number of goods and Services in their day to day life. Goods and services have to be produced and offered to the public. Production means the process by which man converts the resources of nature to satisfy human wants. The level of production of goods and services in a country determines the quantum of its national income. Advanced countries produce large amount of goods and services thereby their national incomes are at higher level.

Let's Learn

Production means creation of utility. Utility means wants satisfying power.

Land, Labour, Capital and Organisation used by society to produce consumer satisfying goods

and services are called factors of production. The production of any good or service inevitably requires all four factor inputs. Each factor plays a unique role in the production process. Even if one factor is not used, production is impossible. Therefore the producer combines the factors of production in the right proportion and produces goods. The aim of every producer is to get maximum profit at a minimum cost. Thus, production includes not only material goods, but also various services such as the services of doctors, teachers and others.

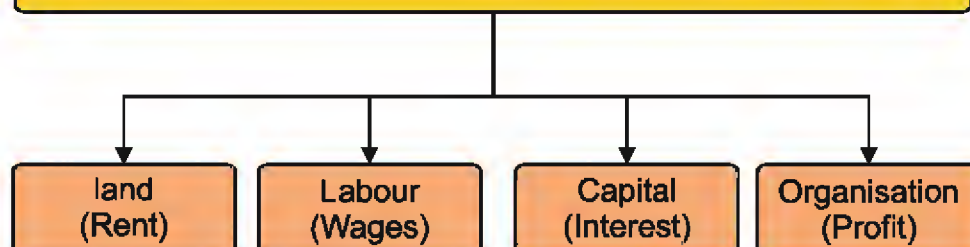
Activity

Do you know how are the different goods produced in the society?

Land and labour are often referred to as original factors or primary factors. Capital and Organization are derived factors. Even a small piece of chalk cannot be produced without active participation of factors of production.



FACTORS OF PRODUCTION AND FACTOR REWARDS



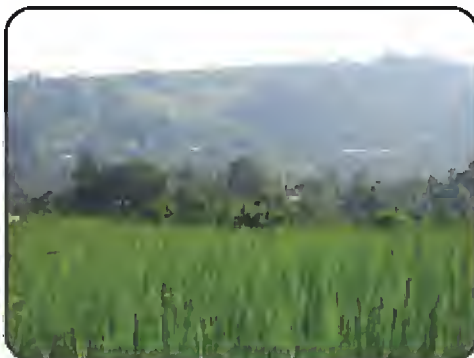
LAND

In the ordinary language land means earth, but in Economics Land is defined as everything in the Universe that is not created by human beings. **All the free gifts of nature are termed as land.** Air, sunlight, earth, forest, rivers and minerals are all classified as land. The reward to the land as a factor of production is called rent. Land possesses certain peculiarities which are not found in other factors of production.

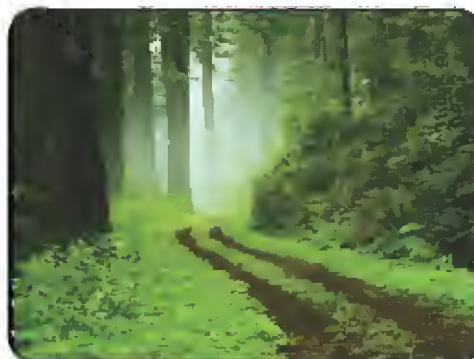
LETS LEARN

Land and labour are original factors. Capital and Organization are derived factors.

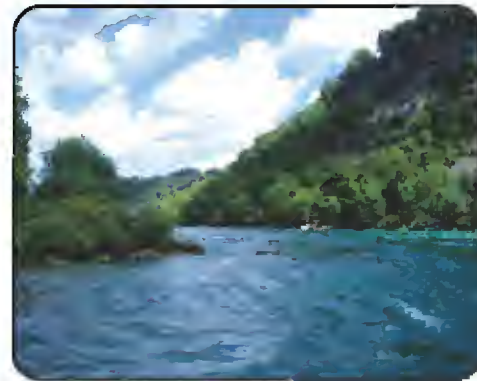
You can find below the free gifts of nature.



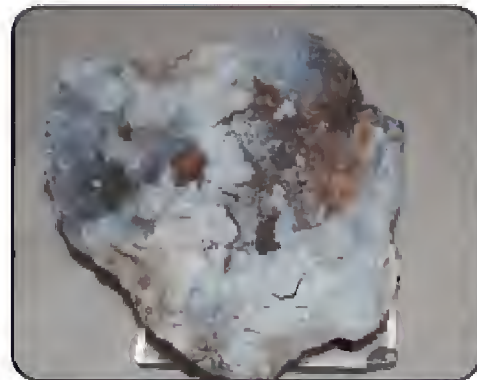
EARTH



FOREST



RIVER



Mineral

Characteristics of land

1. Land is a free gift of nature

Land was not made by man. It was already in existence.

2. Land is fixed in supply

The total area of land cannot be increased or decreased. Man can only change the uses of land.

3. Land is permanent

It is permanent in the sense; it cannot be destroyed by man.

4. Land differs in fertility

Some lands are highly fertile. Some are less fertile. No Two lands are exactly the same in quality.

5. Land is a passive factor of production

It cannot produce anything by

itself. Men have to work on land to produce goods and services.

Labour

Labour refers to any work undertaken for securing an income or reward. Such work may be physical or mental. The work done by a cook is physical labour. The work of a teacher is mental labour. Any work undertaken only for pleasure is not regarded as labour. The reward paid to labour as a factor of production is called wages.

ACTIVITY

Where are most of the people in your locality employed?

“Labour is the active and initial force and labour is therefore the employer of capital”



Physical Labour



Mental Labour

Labour is different from other factors of production because it involves human elements. Labour is an active factor of production. As a result it possesses certain peculiar characteristics.

Characteristics of Labour

1. Labour is perishable

It cannot be stored like commodities. Labour power once lost cannot be regained.

2. Labour is inseparable

Labour cannot be separated from the labourer. For example dance cannot be separated from the dancer.

3. Labour power differs from person to person

Even those who have the same qualification and training may be different in their efficiency. This

accounts for differences in wages.

4.Labour is mobile

Man moves from one place to another from low paid occupation to a high paid of occupation.

5.Individual Labour has weak bargaining power

In developing countries like India, labourers are forced to accept low wages rather than to remain unemployed. The emergence of trade unions has improved the bargaining power.

Efficiency of Labour

Efficiency of labour means the productive capacity of labour to do more work or better. More efficient labour can increase production and thus promote economic growth. Efficiency of labour depends upon several factors.

- a. Climatic conditions.
- b. Racial and hereditary factors.
- c. Better working condition in the place of work.
- d. Duration of work.
- f. Availability of social security against risk, accident, Provident fund etc.

Division of labour

Adam smith, the father of Economics introduced the concept of Division of labour in his book "Wealth of Nations". His example was the making of pins.

Meaning

Division of labour means dividing the process of production

into several component processes and assigning each component in the hands of a labour or a set of labourers, who are specialists in that particular process.

Adam smith described the pin making process which could be divided into 18 distinct operations such as fixing the head, sharpening the point etc. With division of labour 10 men can produce 48,000 pins a day. A worker can produce 4800 pins a day. In the absence of division of labour and machinery a worker could hardly make one pin a day.

Merits of division of labour

1. Increase in productivity.
- 2.Improvement in skills and efficiency of labour.
- 3.Enables large scale production.
4. There is a lot of saving in time and tools.
5. Division of labour helps to employ right man for the right job.

Demerits of division of labour

- 1.Repetition of the same work makes labour to feel that the work is monotonous.
- 2.Division of labour kills the humanity.
- 3.Destructs the growth of handicrafts.
- 4.The worker loses the satisfaction of having made a commodity in full.
- 5.Narrow specialization reduces the possibility of labour to find alternative avenues of employment.

Capital

In general capital means money. In Economics, capital refers to that part of man made wealth which is used for the further production of wealth. The term capital includes buildings, equipments and other intermediate products. Building used for industry becomes capital but if it is used for domestic use, it cannot be regarded as capital. All wealth is not capital but all capital is wealth. The reward paid to capital as a factor of production is called interest.

ACTIVITY

Can you guess what is the money capital required to start a Garment firm?

Think about your own human capital. What skills do you have?



Forms of Capital

1. Physical capital

Investment on all man made physical assets like buildings and machines are called physical capital.

2. Money Capital

Investment made in the form of money or monetary instruments is called money capital.

3. Human Capital

Investment in education, training, healthcare etc. is called human capital.

Characteristics of Capital

1. Capital is a passive factor of production

Like land, capital becomes inactive without labour.

2. Capital is man made

Land and labour are original factors. Capital is produced out of savings.

3. Capital is productive

It is productive because it yields an income.

4. Capital lasts over time

It lasts over a period of time. It does not disappear. Capital stock kept idle can be used again.

5. Capital has the highest mobility

Land is totally immobile. Labour has a low mobility. Capital has both place and occupational mobility.



Organization

An entrepreneur is like an eagle. He soars alone, he flies alone and he hunts alone.

Production is a function of land, labour and capital. There must be some factor, which combines these factors in right proportion, co-ordinates the process of production and bears the risk involved in it. This activity is known as organization.

ACTIVITY

List out the qualities required to become an effective entrepreneur.

Interact with an entrepreneur and analyze the success of his business.

An **organizer/entrepreneur** is a person who combines the different factors of production, in the right proportion and initiates the process of production and also bears the risk and uncertainties involved in it. An entrepreneur is called as “the changing agent of the society”.



An Organizer in a meeting

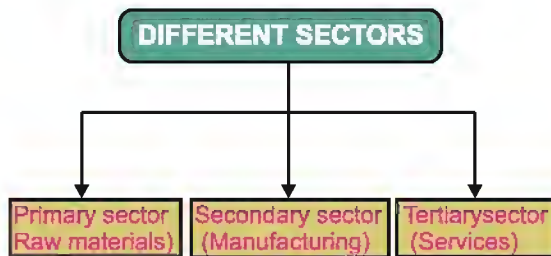
Functions

1. To find the profitable investment opportunities.
2. Deciding the location of production.
3. Making innovations.
4. Taking risks.
5. Facing uncertainties.

DIFFERENT SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY

The different occupations of man can broadly be classified into three sectors namely Primary sector, Secondary sector and Tertiary sector. The farm labourers are working in the Fields, the factory workers are manufacturing goods and Doctors, Teachers, Bank staff and Transport workers are performing their work. The wheels of economic activity are whirling around.

The movement of goods and services through the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors is referred to as the "chain of production".



PRIMARY SECTOR

The primary sector of the economy involves changing natural resources into primary products. This sector is concerned with the production of food and raw materials and is described as primary production. Most products from this sector are considered as raw materials for other industries. Major businesses in this sector include agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, quarrying etc. In India a large portion of the population remains engaged in this sector. In more developed countries additional capital is invested in primary means of production. Agriculture is the largest and most significant sector in the Indian economy.

SECONDARY SECTOR

The secondary sector uses the raw materials of the primary

producers and turns them into usable finished products.

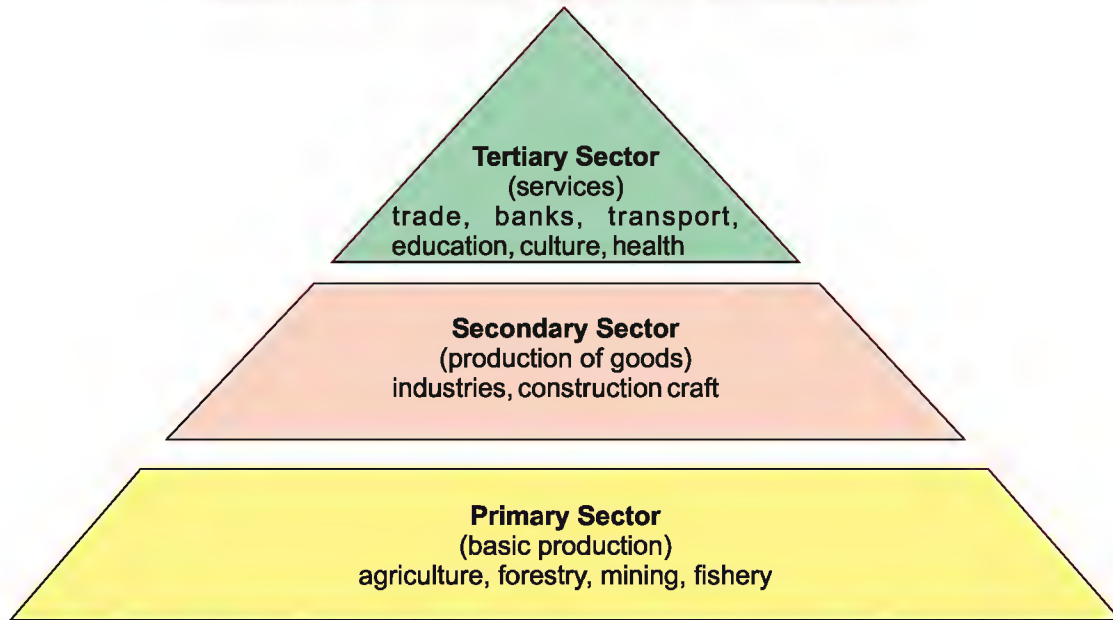
It is also called as manufacturing sector. Raw materials are converted into finished or semi finished products. This sector is made up of large scale manufacturing industries, small scale industries and cottage industries. Activities associated with secondary sector include metal working and smelting, textile production, chemical and engineering industries, ship building industries etc.

TERTIARY SECTOR

The tertiary sector of the economy is the service industry. This sector provides services to the general population and to businesses. Activities associated with this sector include Insurance and Banking services, Health care, Transportation, Communication, Retail and wholesale, Entertainment etc.

There is an impressive expansion of job opportunities in the service sector in our country. In most developed countries, a growing proportion of workers are devoted to the tertiary sector. In United States more than 80% of the labour force is tertiary workers. Tertiary sector is becoming increasingly important in the world economy.

SECTORAL STRUCTURE OF AN ECONOMY



Thus the three sectors of the economy are dependent on each other.

Exercise

I) Choose the correct answer

- Economics is a _____ science.
a) Social b) Political c) Moral
- There are _____ factors of production.
a) Two b) four c) five
- Labour cannot be separated from _____.
a) Labourer b) profit c) Capital.
- In general Capital means _____.
a) Buildings b) Machinery c) Money
- An organizer will always make _____.
a) Innovations b) Traditions c) Risks
- The reward paid to capital is _____.
a) Rent b) Wages c) Interest
- Investment in education is called _____ capital.
a) Physical b) Human c) Money
- The reward paid to labour as a factor of production is _____.
a) Rent b) Wages c) Profit

9. In united States more than _____ of labour force is tertiary workers.

- a) 60% b) 40% c) 80%

10. Agriculture is classified under _____ sector.

- a) Primary b) Secondary c) Tertiary

ii) Fill in the blanks

1. Production means creation of _____.

2. _____ means wants satisfying power.

3. _____ and _____ are called original factors.

4. Capital and Organization are called _____ factors

5. _____ is a free gift of nature.

6. The concept of Division of labour was introduced by _____.

7. _____ is the changing agent of the society.

8. Secondary sector is also called _____ sector.

9. Tertiary sector of the economy is the _____ industry.

10. An enquiry into the nature and causes of wealth of nations was written by _____.

iii) Match The Following

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Land | Bears risk |
| 2. Banking service | Rent |
| 3. Organizer | Buildings |
| 4. Labour | Tertiary sector |
| 5. Physical capital | Perishable |

iv) Answer in brief

1. State Lionel Robbins' Definition of Economics.
2. What are the three sectors of the economy?
3. What is meant by Division of Labour.
4. What are the forms of Capital?
5. List out the Factors of production and their respective rewards.

v) Answer in a paragraph

1. Explain the characteristic features of land.
2. What are the functions of an entrepreneur?

vi) Answer in detail

1. What are the merits and demerits of Division of labour?
2. Write about tertiary sector.